

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.
For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

NASH, EUGENE B

EUGENE B. NASH, M. D.

Dr. Eugene B. Nash, Professor of Materia Medica, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., on March 8, 1838. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Binghamton, N. Y., where his boyhood and young manhood were spent. He received his education in the public schools of Binghamton and the Susquehanna Seminary of the same place.

In 1858 he began the study of medicine under Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghamton, and was licensed and began to practice in 1861; subsequently he entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he received his degree in 1874. His first practice was in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1861. In 1862 he removed to Triangle, N. Y., where he practiced four years, from there moving to Harpersville, N. Y., where he practiced three years. In 1869 he removed to Cortland, N. Y., where he has since practiced his profession.

In 1866 Dr. Nash was married to Eurette A. Johnson, and is the father of two daughters.

Dr. Nash first became widely known in medical circles in 1899 when he wrote "Leaders in Homœopathic Therapeutics." Upon its appearance the book was received with remarkable favor by the profession. This book is characteristic of the man. It is a plain, concise statement of what the author has accomplished in the treatment of disease by the homœopathic indicated remedy, and how he has done it. It lacks the "cut-and-driedness" of the ordinary work

on therapeutics, but is peculiarly original and eminently practical. The book is now in its second edition. In the year 1900 Dr. Nash published "Leaders in Typhoid," and in 1901 "Regional Leaders," both practical therapeutic works.

In the year 1903 Dr. Nash was appointed professor of Materia Medica in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which position he now holds. As a lecturer he is equally as interesting and practical as he is a writer, and is highly popular with both students and faculty.

Dr. Nash has always been a firm and consistent homœopath. He is a man of strong convictions, with the courage to advocate and practice them.

By nature he is kindly and benevolent. He possesses a sunny disposition with a keen sense of humor. He is affable, at the same time very earnest. He has always been a hard student with a marked capacity for much work.

He has found time during his busy practice to contribute to the journals, and articles from his pen have been eagerly sought and read.

Dr. Nash is one of the "Old Guard" of Homœopathy still with us. He has seen Homœopathy rise from the persecution and obloquy which it once endured to the proud position it now holds in the esteem of the public and the profession at large. He is a member of the American Institute, president of the International Hahnemannian Association, member of the State Society, and the County Society of Cortland county.

Chironian Sept 1903

**Cortland Evening
Standard May 23
1902**

DR. E. B. NASH

Appointed a Professor in a New York
Medical College.

The following letter was received by
Dr. E. B. Nash of this city yesterday:
45 Broadway, New York City,
May 21, 1902.

Dear Sir—With the enclosed memorandum, I send you a list of the faculty appointed at a meeting of the board of trustees of the New York Homeopathic Medical college and hospital, held on May 20, 1902. From this list, you will observe that you have been appointed, for the ensuing academic year, to the position of professor of Materia Medica in the department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

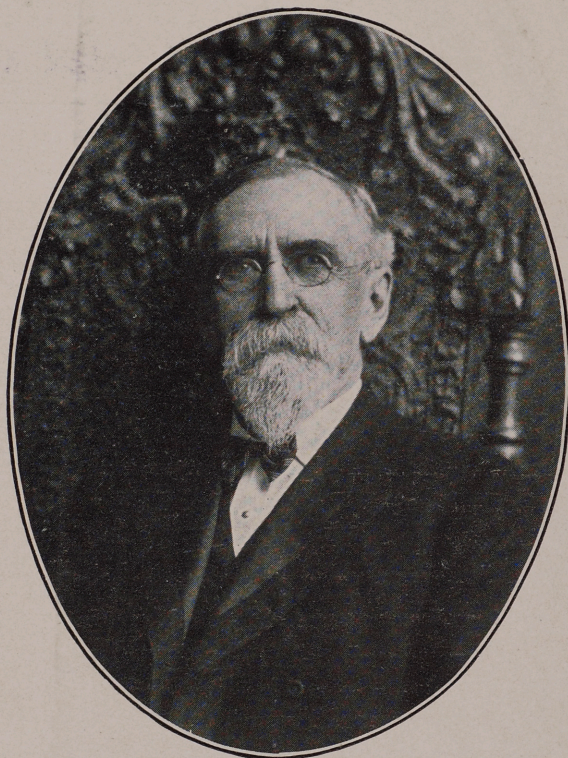
Kindly advise me at your earliest convenience if you will accept the position.

Yours respectfully,
A. R. Flower, President.
To Dr. E. B. Nash.

The New York Homeopathic Medical college is one of the leading homeopathic colleges of the United States and has in its faculty some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of this country. The appointment comes to Dr. Nash in recognition of the merit of his books on Materia Medica and their popular reception by the homeopathic profession at large. The department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics is the most important in

the medical curriculum and the honor conferred upon Dr. Nash is a fitting recognition of forty years of faithful study and labor in his chosen profession, and will be a source of gratification to his friends and to the community at large. A handsome salary goes with the appointment. Dr. Nash has not as yet accepted the position, but will in all probability do so. The A. R. Flower signed to the above letter is a son of the late Governor Roswell P. Flower who was the founder of the Flower hospital of New York City, with which the college is associated.

Whether Dr. Nash would feel it necessary to move his residence to New York in accepting this appointment has not yet been determined. The college year is seven months, and it is possible that the course of lectures which the doctor will give may be so arranged as not to cover all that period. It is surely to be hoped that he may continue to reside in Cortland, though all his friends will congratulate him upon his appointment.



EUGENE B. NASH, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica.

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Portland Sept. 18th

C. Hering M.D.

Dear Sir.

I expect

two or three of my students
will come to Philadelphia
to attend medical lectures
at your college.

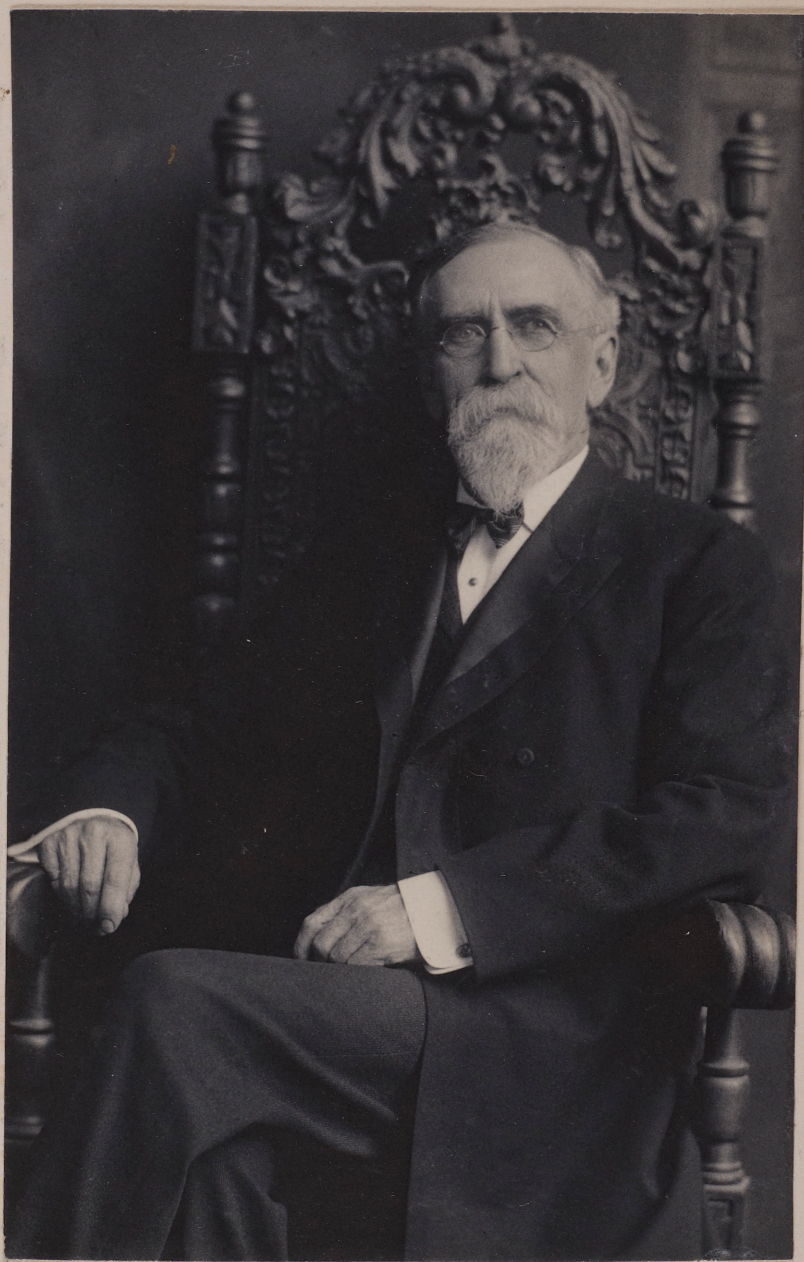
They wish me to write
you and learn what their
expenses will be likely to be.

So far as the college ex-
- penses are concerned, we have
your announcement, what
they wish more particularly
to know is the price of board
per week.

The father of one of the
students is a clergyman and

the son though a promising and
well educated young man, is
a little inclined to wildness.
(This is not for the young mans ears)
and his father wishest me to
say to you in this, that
if you or any of the fac-
-ulty knew of places, where
the influences would be most
apt to be for good in such
a ~~case~~ case. you would please
bear it in mind and rec-
ommend him or them to
it when they come.

Yours Truly
E. B. Wash



We take pleasure in presenting in this number of PHARMACY AND BOOK NOTES the picture of Dr. Nash, of Courtland, N. Y., an old-line, straight out homœopathist, of thirty years' practical experience,



E. B. Nash, M. D.

and the author of LEADERS IN HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS, just published—a book that has taken the professional public by storm. Why? We think for two reasons; first, that it is genuinely homœopathic, and second, that it is the honest record of a practitioner in a small town, in plain words, of what he *knows* about the remedies and nothing more. It is *genuine*.

Dr. Nash takes up the various remedies, over two hundred, not alphabetically but in natural sequence and discusses them—what he *knows* personally of them, and that is all, yet a better book for the student of materia medica and therapeutics, and the practitioner was never written.

381 pages, cloth \$2.50 ; by mail \$2.63.

BELL PHONE
1021
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DR. E. B. NASH
PORT DICKINSON, N. Y.

OFFICE HOURS:
1 TO 4 P. M.

Apr 24 1907

OFFICE HOURS:
1 TO 4 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:
1 TO 4 P. M.

My Dear Dr. Bradford

I have read your review of "Sulphur" as published in the "Recorder". It is very flattering. I greatly appreciate it; and thank you more than words can express.

It is very gratifying to find her upon a life of earnest, honest-work in our homeopathic art of healing; but a short-victory wills up in the heart as we realize that his brethren who touch elbows with him in the great-camp, is right; pronounce a - "well done, good and faithful", upon his efforts.

You have done even more in this review, for you have an writer, as to inspire

I could almost envy you your command of language

BELL PHONE
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OFFICE HOURS:
1 TO 4 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:
1 TO 4 P. M.

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inspire in the hearts of students;
and encourage pains-taking
effort - to become experts in
the art - of healing the sick.
You have, as was said
of that wonderful multi-far-
Angler, "drawn with a skill-
-fulness that manifests more
than anything we know the
surprising power of that art
which makes realities more
true than the thing itself
beheld through common medium."
This is indeed genius. For it
will help the honest investigator
of our art, to see the beautiful
truth embodied in the words
of the master - Similia Similibus
Curantur.

I could almost - envy you
your command of language

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BELL PHONE
1021
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DR. E. B. NASH
PORT DICKINSON, N. Y.

OFFICE HOURS:
1 TO 4 P. M.

190.....

if I did not rise above that -
and rejoice with you,

Again let me thank you;
And, as Dick Swiveller said when
enjoying with his friend a
hearty-repast: - "May the present-
moment be the most of our
lives; for there will always
be supremely happy."

Hoping to see you at -
Jamestown

Fraternally
Nash.

E. B. NASH, M. D.
CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY
BELL TELEPHONE 1064 R
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 40 CLINTON AVE.

Dear Doctor:

I desire to call your attention to a boy's camp in the Adirondack Mountains in which I am, from a fraternal standpoint, very much interested. A personal friend of mine-- Dr. Sydney S. Jacquelin--for whom I can vouch in every particular, is the owner and director. He has had an experience of years in this line and I expect to be with him during the two months (July and August) of the camp's session.

If this strike you favorably and you desire further information as to terms, etc., please send for one of his handsome booklets, which will give full description of his camp.

Now if, among your patrons and acquaintances, you know of any one likely to be interested in a high class summer camp for boys, will you please call his attention to Camp Beacon, on Long Lake?

Thanking you for any courtesy you may extend to him,
I am,

Fraternally yours,

Cortland, N. Y.
April, 1917.

E. B. Nash.

Dr. Eugene B. Nash.

It is somewhat difficult to write when one's data is very meagre. From Dr. D. E. S. Coleman's obituary in the *Chironian* we learn that Dr. Nash was born at Hillsdale, N. Y., on March 8th, 1838, and was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1874, but had studied medicine before that under Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghamton, N. Y., evidently under the old plan, if we may so term it, of apprenticeship, when doctors had pupils and taught them in actual practice. No examining board to-day would "recognize"—in either sense—such an education, nor would it consider such a degree as that obtained from the Cleveland College, yet, for all that, the query arises in one's mind, Is the present product, stuffed full of the ologies and laboratory science, any better at the bedside? Perhaps a bit of personal experience may be the best *In Memoriam*.

A good many years ago Dr. Nash was unknown to more than local fame, in Courtland, N. Y., and by a few papers in some of the old homœopathic journals, which are more or less ephemeral. One day, in 1893 or 1894, there came a package of manuscript to the main office of Boericke & Tafel, his publishers, which was passed over to their "reader." It was in the form of a diary, beginning with Jan. 1, and running through the year. In time it was returned to the author with a letter stating that his matter was excellent but put in a very poor form, and he was advised to take Dr. Richard Hughes' *Pharmacodynamics* as a model—in literary form—or something akin to it. This incident had been forgotten until the manuscript of the first edition of *Leaders in Homœopathic Therapeutics*, which appeared in 1897, came to hand. It was so successful that in 1900 a second edition appeared, followed by a third in 1907, and a fourth in 1913, one of the most deservedly successful books of Homœopathy of modern times,

deservedly because it is from cover to cover *soundly homœopathic*, just as true to-day as it will be through the future ages because you cannot "advance" beyond a fact concerning any given thing, and in this, as in his other books, Dr. Nash gives facts.

After his first book was an assured success Dr. Nash visited Philadelphia and his publishers tendered him a dinner. Everything that a fine restaurant had was at his call, but his food and drink was of the simplest, water, a cup of tea, a bit of some meat and a few vegetables. His talk was interesting—wish we could recall it. But there comes the memory of his saying that in his early start in practice he feared that he would lose his eyesight, and came to Philadelphia to consult Dr. Ad. Lippe. That old homœopath prescribed for him and the trouble vanished. Perhaps it was this that confirmed him in the truth of Homœopathy from which he never deviated.

OBITUARY

Reflective thought cannot pierce to the secret of existence. . . . It is only as thought and sympathy serve as the wings of the achieving spirit that they bring us close to the secret of the universe.

—Gordon.

Eugene B. Nash, M. D., 1838-1917. With the recent death of Dr. Eugene B. Nash on November 6th, Homeopathy loses one of the greatest prescribers who have adorned its ranks and the world loses one of its most noble and lovable characters. Although Dr. Nash has passed to his well-earned reward, his work still remains and will live for all time. We can truly say that he has not lived in vain.

This celebrated Homeopathist was an author of marked ability and his many valuable works on materia medica are gold indeed to the homeopathic prescriber. The important characteristics of Dr. Nash's books are that they are original and interesting as well as of paramount value. His style is so entertaining that one is unconscious he is reading the most difficult subject to master in the domain of medicine.

Dr. Nash was a son of Dennison and Laura Pearson Nash. He was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., March 8, 1838. His early education was obtained at the Binghamton Academy of which he is a graduate. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. T. L. Brown of Binghamton and obtained his medical degree from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1874. He began practice in Triangle, Broome County, N. Y., later removing to Harpersville, N. Y., in which place he remained only a short time. In 1869 he located in Cortland, N. Y.

In 1866 he married Miss Eurette A. Johnson of Triangle, his loving and faithful life-companion, whose devotion and help were incalculable aids to Dr. Nash in his great work for the cause of Homeopathy. Two daughters survive Dr. Nash, one the wife of Dr. James Walsh of Cortland, and Mrs. Charles B. Kingsley of Caldwell, N. J. Two brothers and three sisters also survive him.

Dr. Nash honored the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital by accepting a Professorship in Materia Medica at that institution where he remained seven years. In 1905 the Homeopathic Hospital of London invited him to deliver a course of lectures. Dr. Nash accepted the invitation. Those who know Dr. Nash as an expert materia medicist may not be aware of his talents in other lines. One of these was his love for music. He possessed a fine tenor voice and for over twenty years led the singing at the First Methodist Sunday School of Cortland. He also taught the adult class in the same school. Dr. Nash took great pride in the civic condition of Cortland and did much to benefit that place.

His best known medical works are "Leaders in Homeopathic Therapeutics," "Regional Leaders," "Leaders in Typhoid," "Leaders for the Use of Sulphur," "Leaders in Respiratory Organs," "How to Take a

Case," and "The Testimony of the Clinic." He was also the author of numerous valuable magazine articles.

Dr. Nash was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the International Hahnemannian Association, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, an honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society and an honorary member of the New York Homeopathic Materia Medica Society.

We all mourn the loss of our dear, kind, faithful, inspiring friend, Dr. Eugene B. Nash. He will remain in our hearts while we live.

J1 A I Hom Dec 1917

D. E. S. Coleman.

NASH, SAMUEL A

OBITUARY.

—:O:—

SAMUEL A. NASH, M.D., a prominent physician of North Berwick, Me., and a highly esteemed citizen of that town, died Thursday, the 5th ult., of pneumonia, made fatal, undoubtedly, by heart disease of long standing. Dr. Nash was born in Raymond, Maine, June 26, 1840, consequently was in the fifty-third year of his age. He graduated at Bowdoin, Brunswick, June, 1869, at which time he received his medical diploma. He immediately entered practice in Scarboro, but in two years removed to North Berwick, where he established and maintained a large practice until his decease, a term of more than twenty years. Though a graduate of the allopathic school, he was favorable to the homœopathic remedies, and used them extensively in his practice, to which cause his success in the treatment of children is, in some measures, doubtless due.

N E Med Gaz Feb 1893

NAUMANN, CHARLES

CHARLES NAUMANN, Circleville, Ohio, native of Rhenish-Prussia, born November 1, 1837; literary education Smithville Academy, private schools, and in 1868 entered Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill., from which he graduated with B. S. degree in 1872; student in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago for first course of lectures, 1874; graduated from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1876; practiced in Naperville, Ill., 1876-1884; was superintendent of the high school at Frankfort, S. D., one year (1875); located in Circleville in 1885, and has since practiced there; served in city council two years, and has been member of board of city teachers' examiners since 1892, clerk of board for the past five years, and member of board of elections two terms of three years each.

DR. D. JOSÉ JOAQUIN NAVARRO.

It is with deep and painful regret that we are compelled to announce the death of our revered friend, the accomplished scholar, the true physician, Dr. Navarro, whose writings have always been welcome to our columns, and we make the following brief extract from an editorial in a Santiago paper, to show in what esteem he was held in the community in which he lived:—"A long and painful illness has removed from this vale of tears the charitable doctor, steadfast friend and honored citizen at the time when he was the stay of his loving family, and when his thorough knowledge of the science of Hahnemann made him the councillor of his beloved district. After graduating at the New York Medical College he came to this city at a time when cholera was raging and rendered such important services, especially among those cases considered hopeless, that the government conferred upon him the Cross of Beneficence. In 1878 he was Secretary of the Union of Liberty, and at the first popular election was returned to the council, and appointed on the Committee of Hygiene and Public Health. He was ever foremost in advocating advanced ideas in everything relating to municipal government. He published a popular work on Homoeopathic Practice, and was a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Spain, and those of New York and Brooklyn, as well as numerous scientific societies.

We extend to his wife and family our sincerest sympathies, as also to our companion on the Press, the editor of *El Eco de Cuba*, the brother of the deceased.

"Rest in peace, our well-remembered friend; remain tranquil in the sleep of the just."

We desire to add our benediction!

N.Y. Med. Times. V.X.p 350.

N.Y. Times
X-350

NEAD, WILLIAM M

WILLIAM M. NEAD, Albany, New York, was born in Lodi, Medina county, Ohio, November 30, 1859, son of Gabriel and Mary (Eckerman) Nead. He is of Dutch descent. After having attended the public and high schools of Lodi, he taught in the district school at Homerville, Ohio, for about a year, and soon afterward began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. E. Elliott of Lodi. He matriculated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in September, 1882, and graduated from there in March, 1884. From the time of graduation until April, 1886, he practiced medicine in Keeseville, New York, in association with Dr. W. G. Pope. In 1886 he removed to Albany, New York, where he is practicing at the present time. From 1888 to 1898 he was on the surgical staff of Albany Homœopathic Hospital, and now he is assistant surgeon of the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. He is a member of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York

State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, a charter member of the Aurania Club, past chancellor of Chancellor's Lodge No. 58, K. of P., a thirty-second degree mason, member of Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., Cyprus Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a member and trustee of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Albany. On July 24, 1890, he married Linnie M. Prescott, daughter of Rufus Prescott of Keeseville, N. Y., by whom he has three children: Marjorie A., Prescott E. and William M. Nead, Jr.

King Vol IV

NEEDHAM, HUGH JOHN

HUGH JOHN NEEDHAM, New Albany, Indiana, born in Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1843; graduate of Oberlin College; Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1881; private Co. M. 1st Cav., New Mexican Vols.; promoted 2d Lieut., Co. E, 1st Cav., New Mexican Vols.; 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Co. F, New Mexican Vols.; entered service in August, 1862, mustered out October, 1866.

NEEL, EDITH K

DR. EDITH K. NEEL
HAMMONDSPOET, N. Y.

DR. EDITH K. NEEL ANNOUNCES OFFICE HOURS
FROM 10 A. M.-- 5 P. M., IN THE UNION BLOCK ON
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AFTER
MAY 15, '07

URBANA--MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

DR. ASHTON EARL NEELY

Pneumonia Fatal to Medical Assistant at Navy Yard

Dr. Ashton Earl Neely, lieutenant commander, Medical Corps, U. S. N., died this morning of pneumonia in the League Island Naval Hospital, where he was stationed as assistant medical officer of the dispensary.

Dr. Neely, who enlisted during the World War and was stationed at the naval air station at L'Aberwrach, France, was born in Coatesville July 4, 1889. He came to the Navy Yard here from duty aboard the light cruiser Omaha. Dr. Neely had been living at 238 Plumstead avenue, Lansdowne.

LIEUT. COM. A. E. NEELY

Navy Medical Officer Dies Following Short Illness

Lieutenant Commander Ashton Earl Neely, 40, Medical Corps, United States Navy, attached to the medical department of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, died yesterday in the Navy Hospital following a short illness.

Lieutenant Neely, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, entered the service in 1915. His widow, Mrs. Gertrude Neely, of Lansdowne, and his mother, Mrs. Belle Neely, of Coatesville, survive. Funeral services will be held Saturday at Coatesville, Pa.

At a meeting of the Trousseau Clinical Club, of Philadelphia, held Aug. 6, 1895, a special committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following minute on the death of Dr. HENRY S. NEFF, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes, published in the *Institute* and HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, and a copy sent to the bereaved family:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, In the workings of His Divine Providence, it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our fellow member Henry S. Neff, M.D.: and

WHEREAS, His noble qualities both of heart and mind, and his amiable and affectionate disposition have presented to us a character to emulate, and as a friend to love and admire, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Trousseau Clinical Club, deeply saddened by his sudden death, extend our sympathy to those upon whom it bears most heavily; and be it further

Resolved, That we cause a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to his family, and that they be printed in the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Inasmuch as the Great Physician has, in his infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from this life our classmate and dearly beloved brother, Dr. Henry S. Neff, who was an attentive member and president of his class, a genial friend and companion, a zealous student, an intelligent citizen, and a Christian gentleman: Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Class of '94 of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., That, while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we feel that the class and profession has sustained an irreparable loss, and we desire to place on record the esteem in which he was held by his class. And be it further

Resolved, That the warmest sympathies of the class be extended to the bereaved family and immediate friends of the deceased, and that these resolutions be published in the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, and a copy be sent to the family.

J. S. BEHM, M.D.,

V.-Pres.,

HOWARD A. FEHR, M.D.,

Treas.,

H. E. KLOPP, M.D.,

Sec'y.

Hahn Mo
Nov 1895

Hahn. Mo. Sept. 1895

THE TROUSSEAU CLINICAL CLUB, PHILADELPHIA.—The regular monthly meeting of the Trousseau Clinical Club was held at the Edgerton on Tuesday evening, July 2d. Dr. Robert G. Dock presented a seasonable paper upon cholera infantum, which drew out an animated discussion. Dr. Edward S. Grigsby was elected an active member.

Appropriate action was taken in regard to the sad death of a fellow member, Dr. Henry S. Neff, who, while driving, was struck and instantly killed by a train at Bethayres, Pa. Dr. Neff was one of the most popular members of the class of '94, Hahnemann Medical College, and his untimely death will be deeply felt by a wide circle of friends.

Hahn. Mo. Aug. 1895.

NEGENDANK, AUGUST



NEGENDANK, A., M. D., of Wilmington, Del., was born in Güstrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on August 6th, 1823. He was educated at the High School of his native place. His father was a farmer. Of an independent and republican spirit, and dependent on his own exertion for existence and advancement, he had to battle with the vicissitudes of life. He attended the Klinik in Kiel, in Holstein, and emigrated in 1849 to this country. Arriving here, he entered the office of Dr. G. Pehrson, of Philadelphia, remaining with him three years, during which time he attended the lectures of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, at which institution he graduated.

He was then assistant physician with Dr. Constantine Hering of Philadelphia for two years, until the fall of 1854, when he settled permanently in Wilmington, Del., as a general practitioner.

He has here by patient industry and unwearied attention to his patients, as well as by his skill, built up a very large and respectable practice.

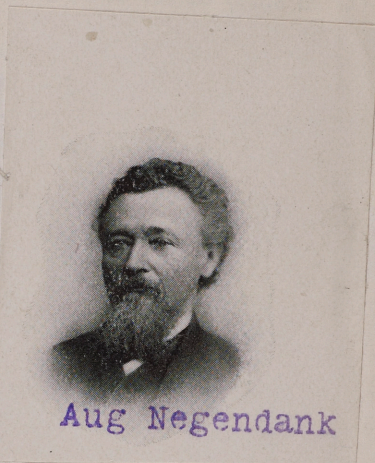
A very quiet and unambitious gentleman, his known devotion to the law of cure, his care in selecting his remedies, and his great judgment have gained him the confidence of very many intelligent families, and have given him a reputation among his professional associates as a safe and prudent counsellor in difficult cases.

He is a member of the American Provers Union, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has also made great efforts to secure the formation of a peninsular Society of Homœopathic Physicians to be composed of practitioners in Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

He has been the attending physician of the Home for Friendless Children, from its organization, March 1st, 1863, to the present time, and has won deserved credit for his success. The institution averages about sixty inmates, males and females.

He also attends the Orphanage, a charitable institution of only a few years existence,

with a small number of inmates, giving his services to both these noble charities gratuitously.



Aug Negendank

Med Vis May 1903

Dr. August Negendank of Wilmington, Del., departed this life at the ripe age of eighty years, on the 31st day of March. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic Hospital of Wilmington and one of the prime movers in the organization of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Delaware. Dr. Negendank joined the American Institute in 1867 and for many years, before age prevented his attendance, was a faithful worker in its ranks.

Wilmington Aug 15th 1871

Richd. Todd M.D.

My dear Dr.

I had the honor
of receiving yours of the
9th inst. As much as I
have felt flattered by
the invitation and the
disposition of the Faculty
to break my cherished
silence, I am obliged
to decline the pleasure
of lecturing to the students
for the present.

Very truly Yours
Wegman

Resolutions on the Death of Dr. A. Negendank were adopted by the Homœopathic Hospital Association of Physicians at Wilmington, Del., on April 4, 1903. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutable wisdom of an overruling Providence, the late August Negendank, M.D., has been taken from our midst, the Homœopathic Hospital Association, in special meeting assembled, does now resolve:

First, That our Association bows in submission to this dispensation, seeking not to penetrate the veil hiding the mystery of divine wisdom from human eyes.

Second, It records unqualified approval of the professional career of August Negendank.

Third, That it expresses admiration of his private character, which was a model in all life's relations.

Fourth, That this Association has suffered a great loss by his death. He was the oldest and one of the most faithful practitioners of homœopathy in this city.

Fifth, We mourn his loss and condole with the bereaved widow and children in the sad hour of their distress, and hope that they may continue bravely to

bear their burden, sustained by the memory of a happy life with a noble husband and father.

Sixth, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased member.

Harrison W. Howell,
Lewis W. Flinn,
S. C. Frederick,
Committee.

Hahn Mo May 1903



NEIDHARD, CHARLES, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809, and he is a step-son of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. The professor's emigration was at the instance of his friend, General Lafayette: and followed Dr. Neidhard's admission to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart.

Commencing the study of medicine with Isaac Heister, M. D., of Reading, in this State, and continuing it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years, Dr. Neidhard was seriously ill from over-application, after his graduation. He consulted Dr. W. Wesselhoeft, of Bath, Pa., a personal friend who had adopted homœopathy. His own recovery and his physician's arguments led him in the same course. As Professor List had been made United States Consul to Leipzig, Saxony, Dr. Neidhard followed him, and there thoroughly mastered the study and became a member of the Leipzig Medical Society, in 1835. He afterwards graduated at Jena.

Returning to America, in 1836, Dr. Neidhard commenced the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and, excepting visits to Europe, has remained there permanently since. His European visits were to the great hospitals of the great capitals, to learn every advance. This knowledge he embodied in a course of three lectures, that were published in the style of "Homœopathy in England, France and Germany, with a Glance at Allopathic Men and Things." In 1837, he graduated at the Allentown Homœopathic Medical College, and received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, he lectured regularly for three years. In addition to these labors he has enriched the medical literature of the country, both as co-editor with Dr. Hering, of the first *Phila-*

delphia Journal of Homœopathy, and as a contributor of much practical matter to Hempel's edition of "Jahr's Manual," and of numerous articles to various journals representing his own school; the latter noticeable for their practical character and exemption from theorizing.

His treatise on "Diphtheria in the United States" is admirable and exhaustive, and is regarded in England and America as one of the best ever published; and his essay, entitled, "Where do we stand? How can we best promote the scientific progress of Homœopathy?" was published in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in 1869. In this essay, he defends with signal ability his opinion that the similarity of the remedy must correspond not only with the symptoms, but with the deeper pathological state, as far as this can be ascertained, and that this is essential to the success of the homœopathic treatment. These views, based upon a strong common sense, and written from thorough acquaintance with the subject, have produced a deep impression upon the professional and the public mind. Such a career is its own all-sufficient monument.

NEIDHARD. — Suddenly, on April 17th, 1895, CHARLES NEIDHARD, M. D., in his 86th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 1511 Arch street, this (Saturday) morning, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock. Interment private.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Charles Neidhard Dies Suddenly at His Home.

Dr. Charles Neidhard, a well-known Homœopathic physician, died suddenly at his home, 1511 Arch Street, yesterday morning. He was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809, and he came to this country in his youth with his stepfather, Professor List, an exiled political economist. His medical education was begun with a private practitioner and was concluded in three and one-half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions at the Philadelphia Medical Institute and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years.

Becoming seriously ill from over-application, he consulted Dr. Wesselhoeft, a personal friend and a homœopathic physician, was cured and became a disciple of the new system of medicine. Professor List having gone to Liepsic as United States Consul, Dr. Neidhard followed him and became a member of the Liepsig Medical Society in 1835 and graduated at Jena subsequently.

He returned to America in 1836 and began the practice of homœopathy, and has always practiced here, except at such times as he visited Europe's learned institutions and hospitals. He was the author of several medical works.

Press. April. 18. 1895



Name in full

Charles S. Neidhard

P. O. Address in full

1020 Arch Street

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Homoeopathic College at
Allentown Pa. &
University of Jena Germany.



Chas. Neidhard, 1511 Arch St. Phila. Pa., born in Bremen, Germany, 1809. Received his primary education at Buxweiler coll. Alsace, and Gymnasium at Stuttgart, and came with his step father Prof. List, an intimate friend of Lafayette, to America. Studied medicine at the univ. of Pa. for three yrs and a half and also at Leipsic. He grad. from the univ. of Jena, at the Allentown academy in 1837, at Hahnemann coll. and hosp. of Chicago in 1862. Commenced practice in Phila in 1836 and has practiced there ever since with the exception of several visits to Europe for the purpose of study. He was converted to homoeopathy by being cured therewith of a serious illness. His specialties in practice are diseases of the throat, lungs and heart. He has made provings on himself and others of the following remedies: Realgar; Calc. phos.; Cinnabaris, conjointly with a number of students of his class); Oxalic acid; Ol. Jecoris aselli; Antim. sulp. aur.;

On himself alone: Cannab. indica; Formic acid; Mephitis putorius; Rhus tox.; Sanguinaria canad.; Phytolacca dec.; Tarentula; Balsam of Peru; Calc. arsenic; Sal ammoniac. The three last provings as well as the Antim. sulp. aur., have never been published. He was the first to use Liquor calc. chlor. with great success in true diphtheria; used also very successfully Crotalus horridus in two epidemics of Yellow fever in Phila., and in many malignant cases of Bilious fevers.

He is the author of the following works: "On Homoeopathic medicine, illus. its superiority over the other medical doctrines, with an account of the regimen to be followed during the treatment of diseases, by M. Croserio, &c. Trans. from the French with notes containing the opinions of Broussais, &c. Phila. 1837." "Answer to the Hom. Delusions of Dr O.W. Holmes. Phila 1842." "Homoeopathy in Germany and England in 1849, with a glance at allopathic men and things, being two discourses del. bef. Hom. med. coll of Pa. Boston, 1850." "Universality of the Hom. Law of Cure. Lecture bef. Providence hom. soc. 1857; 2d edition. in 1874.

Crotalus horridus in Yellow fever, N.Y. 1860. A Spanish translation has appeared in Barcelona.

"Diphtheria as it prevailed in the U.S. from 1860 to 1866.&c N.Y.1867." "Practical Contributions to Prof Hill and Hunt's Hom. Prac. of Surgery, and also to Jahr's New Manual of Hom. Materia Medica. His contributions to medical journals are as follows: Am.Jl.of Homoeopathy: Preface. Critiques# on the following subjects "American hom. literature," "Hom. Prac. by Dr Jeanes," "On the hom. doctrine by J.G.Milligan." "Principles of homoeopathy by P. Curie." "Beneficial effects of Belladonna in a case of puerperal mania by Scott M.D." "Notices of hom. publ. by their opponents." "Hom. treatment of Intermittent fever," Remarks on the hom. treatment of chronic diseases with cases from practice."

Hom. Examiner, N.Y.: Critique of Prof. Dunglison's Introductory Lecture; Review of Dr Foster's work on hom'y.; Defense of homoeopathy against the attack of Dr Houston of Jefferson coll. (1845); In the North Am. Jl. Hom.: On Allopathy and Homoeopathy; On Chelidonium; On Diphtheria; Homoeopathic Creeds; Whooping Cough; Medical Education; Mephitis putorius; Ovarian tumors; On provings of remedies; In Brit. Jl. of Hom'y: On promotion of scientific progress of homoeopathy; Review of the present state of hom'y and medical science; In N.E.Med.Gaz.: On Influenzas; Shipman's Med.& Surg Jl.: Three long articles on the pathogenesis of Oleum Jecoris aselli, with details of 113 cures by that - remedy. In Am.Jl.Hom.Mat.Medica: On the pathological movement in connection with homoeopathy. Remarks on the use of chloride of lime in diphtheria;

He occupied for three years (1849-52) the chair of clinical medicine at the Hom. med.coll. of Pa. Ia a member of Am. Inst. of Hom. and co. soc. of Phila. also ordinary and corresponding member of the med. societies of Leipzig, Paris, Munich, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Brazil.
(J.C.G.)

When there was not
much love
at the beginning
of one married
life: it hardly
ever increases at
the more advan-
ced life or age

C. Deane
MS.

There was an iron shoe
made ^{near} Chestnut Street, when
I offered four dollars
to make me a new shoe for my
left foot, which did not fit.

But he would not
accept it, but made a new
one without any extra charge.

But I was persuaded
by others to go to you, having
heard from them of your superior
skill. You know the result.
The old shoe sent to me with all
the holes in the leather did not
enable me to put the shoe on at all.
You must have heard of a man
when one foot is ^{or larger} smaller than the other.
When one foot is smaller than the other.
C. H.

College, and was one
of the American In-
by. He lectured for
of Clinical Medicine
Medical College of this
with Dr. Hering of the
Journal of Homoeo-
on diphtheria in the
rded in England and
best ever published.
widow (the daughter of
English geologist) and
Robert T. Martin, Mrs.
Mrs. Walter C. Madelra
Neidhard, all of this

er. April 18. '95.

D'S ESTATE.

Shows It to Amount
Other Wills.

Charles Neidhard, late
was admitted to
Register of Wills
testamentary were
w. Isabella Neid-
left an estate val-
including personal
\$8000, the greater
ised to the widow
ecedent.

'95.

Neidhard.

the eminent homoe-
in his late residence,
day morning. Rev.
ducted the services
earers were Drs. J.
fitchell, William C.
r, Charles Thomas
e interment, which
ery, was private.

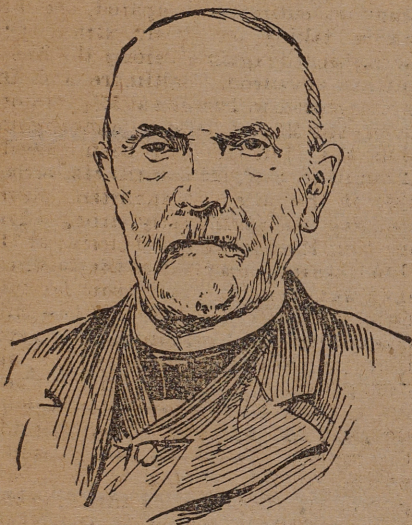
I will leave it to go to another
Shrimmer not to make me come
there, although you found the surgeon
to the feet said you would do it.
But he knows better of your character.

Let O.H.

DR. CHARLES NEIDHARD DEAD.

A Widely Known Physician and Writer on Medical Subjects.

Charles Neidhard, M. D., a well-known homoeopathic physician, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, 1511 Arch street, in the 83d year of his age, having been born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809. He was a stepson of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. Dr. Neidhard, whose grandfather was a Lutheran Bishop, belonged to an ancient German patrician family of Ulm, in whose Cathedral is the Neidhard chapel, which is over 500 years old, and which contains numerous escutcheons of the family.



DR. CHARLES NEIDHARD.

One of the Austrian branch was the former Cardinal Neidhard, who, as confessor to an Austrian Archduchess, accompanied her to Spain upon her marriage with the King, and became Prime Minister. Another was a German Field Marshal, and others were distinguished in the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ulm.

Dr. Neidhard began the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Heister, of Reading, and continued it at the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Medical Institute and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Having been taken seriously ill from over application after his graduation, he was led to the study of homoeopathy. He went to Leipzig, became a member of the Medical Society of that city in 1835, and subsequently graduated at Jena. He returned to America in 1836, and made from time to time several visits to the hospitals of the great capitals of Europe to learn every advance in the science of medicine. Dr. Neidhard graduated in 1837 at the Allentown

Homoeopathic Medical College, and was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He lectured for three years as Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homoeopathic Medical College of this city, and was coeditor with Dr. Hering of the first "Philadelphia Journal of Homoeopathy." His treatise on diphtheria in the United States is regarded in England and America as one of the best ever published.

Dr. Neidhard left a widow (the daughter of Richard C. Taylor, an English geologist) and four daughters, Mrs. Robert T. Martin, Mrs. James W. M. Newlin, Mrs. Walter C. Madeira and Miss Pauline L. Neidhard, all of this city.

Phila Ledger. April 18. '95.

DR. NEIDHARD'S ESTATE.

The Will as Probated Shows It to Amount to \$120,000—Other Wills.

The will of Dr. Charles Neidhard, late of 1511 Arch Street, was admitted to probate yesterday by Register of Wills Smithers, and letters testamentary were granted to the widow, Isabella Neidhard. The testator left an estate valued at about \$120,000, including personal effects amounting to \$8000, the greater part of which is devised to the widow and sisters of the decedent.

Press. Apr. 25 '95.

Funeral of Dr. Neidhard.

Dr. Charles Neidhard, the eminent homoeopathist, was buried from his late residence, 1511 Arch street, yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell conducted the services and the honorary pall-bearers were Drs. J. E. James, J. Nicholas Mitchell, William C. Goodno, Edward Mercer, Charles Thomas and Charles Mohr. The interment, which was at Woodlands Cemetery, was private.

DR. CHARLES NEIDHARD DEAD

The Well-Known Homœopathic Physician and Writer Dies at an Advanced Age.

Dr. Charles Neidhard, the well-known homœopathic physician and medical writer died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, 1511 Arch street, in the 86th year of his age.

Dr. Neidhard was a stepson of the eminent political economist and refugee, Professor List, and was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809.

When the Professor emigrated, first to Switzerland and then to this country, his stepson accompanied him in his exile. The Professor's emigration was at the instance of his friend, the Marquis de Lafayette, and was followed by Dr. Neidhard's admission to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart.

Coming to this country Dr. Neidhard commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Heister, of Reading, in this State, and continued it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years. He was seriously ill from over-application after his graduation.

Dr. W. Wesselhoeft, of Bath, Pa., who had adopted homœopathy and who was a personal friend of Dr. Neidhard, was called in to attend him. His rapid recovery and his physician's explanation of his treatment led him to adopt the same course of study. As Professor List had been made United States Consul to Leipsic Saxony, Dr. Neidhard accompanied him, and there thoroughly mastered the study. In 1835 he became a member of the Leipsic Medical Society and graduated afterward at the Jena University.

In 1836 Dr. Neidhard returned to America, and, settling in this city, commenced the practice of homœopathy. He has since permanently resided here except for an occasional visit to Europe, where he went to the hospitals of all the great capitals to learn every advance in the science. This knowledge he embodied in a course of three lectures that were published under the title of "Homœopathy in England, France and Germany, With a Glance at Allopathic Men and Things." In 1837 he graduated at the Allentown Homœopathic Medical College, and received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was appointed professor of clinical medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he lectured regularly for three years.

In the line of medical literature very few during the present century have done as much writing as he. As co-editor with Dr. Hering of the First Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy and contributor to other journals representing his own school, his articles have been especially noticed for their practical character and exemption from the-

orizing. His treatise on diphtheria in the United States is regarded both in this country and in Europe as one of the best authorities upon this subject. His famous essay entitled "Where Do We Stand? How Can We Best Promote the Scientific Progress of Homœopathy?" was published in the British Journal of Homœopathy in 1869. In this essay he defended with signal ability his opinion that the similarity of the remedy must correspond not only with the symptoms, but with the deeper pathological state, as far as this can be ascertained, and that this is essential to the success of homœopathic treatment. These views, based upon a strong common sense, and written from thorough acquaintance with the subject, have produced a deep impression upon the professional and the public mind. In recent years he had practically given up his practice.

Phila. Times. Apr. 18. 1895.

DR. CHARLES NEIDHARD DEAD.

The Well-Known Homœopathist Passes Away at His Arch Street Home.

Dr. Charles Neidhard, the well-known homœopathic physician, died at his home, 1511 Arch street, yesterday morning, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Dr. Neidhard was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809. He was a stepson of the eminent political economist and refugee Professor List, whom he accompanied in his exile to Switzerland and this country. Dr. Neidhard commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Heister, of Reading, Pa., and continued it for three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions at the Philadelphia Medical Institute and the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years. In 1835 he became a member of the Leipzig Medical Society, and afterward graduated at Jena. He returned to this country in 1836, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in this city, and with the exception of several visits to Europe had resided here ever since. He published several medical treatises and pamphlets, and was an associate editor of the first Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy.

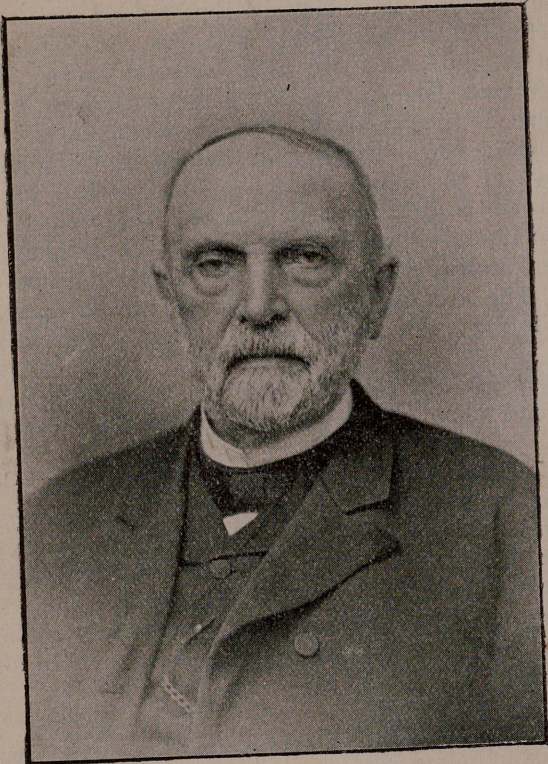
North American. April. 18. '95

Dr. Charles Neidhard, of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a prominent physician, died at his home on April 17th last. He was for three years professor of clinical medicine in Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, and a co-editor, with Dr. Hering, of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*.

Minna Hom. Mag. June, 1895.

Charles Neidhard, M.D., was born in Bremen, Germany, 1809. He came to this country and commenced the study of medicine at Reading, Pa., and continued it at the University of Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Medical Institute; also took two courses of clinical instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Being seriously ill from over-study, he applied for medical aid to Dr. W. Wesselhœft, his personal friend, then located at Bath, Pa. His own recovery and his physician's arguments, led him into homœopathy. He returned to Europe in 1835, graduated at Jena, and came back to America in 1836. He settled in Philadelphia at once, and began practicing homœopathy. In 1837 he graduated from the Allentown Academy. He was one of the original members of the American Institute, and served for three years as Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He has made some important provings, has been a valuable contributor to the medical literature of the country, and served as co-editor with Dr. Hering on the first Philadelphia journal of homœopathy. His treatise on Diphtheria in the United States is favorably and widely known, as also is his essay, "Where do we stand? How can we best promote the scientific progress of homœopathy?" The doctor is still actively engaged in attending to his large and lucrative practice. He is one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Philadelphia, and witnesses with marked satisfaction its growth and prosperity.

W.C.



C. NEIDHARD, M. D.

Librarian of the Hahnemann
College / -
Dear Sir.

Will you kindly let
me know when I could
see you either at the
College or at my
house 15-11 Arch St.
I have been there
times to the College
& have failed to find
you. I wish to see
you with regard
to Dr Neidhard's collec-
tion of Fooks of which
I have a catalogue.

Yours truly
Pauline L. Neidhard.
Monday 15-11 Arch St.

CHARLES S. NEIDHARD, M.D.

While there is no record extant of the attendance at the first meeting of the Institute, April 10, 1844, the name of Dr. Neidhard appears on the minutes as a member of the Bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the *Materia Medica*, together with Drs. Hering, Jeanes, Lingen and Williamson, and also as a member of one of the Boards of Censors, with Drs. Green, Hering, Jeanes and Kitchen, all of Philadelphia. He proved and arranged Oxalic acid with the co-operation of Drs. Dubs, Floto, Hering, Kitchen, Smith and Williamson, and contributed symptoms of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, Fluoric acid and *Sanguinaria canadensis*. For over twenty years Dr. Neidhard continued to take an active part in the proceedings of the Institute, serving on committees and presenting reports. He was the author of several historical pamphlets monographs on *Crotalus horridus*, Diphtheria, Repertory of Head Symptoms, and polemical essays and translations, besides numerous contributions to our periodicals. He was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, Philadelphia, 1838; a co-editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, 1862 to 1868. In 1842 he wrote an answer to O. W. Holmes's diatribe on Homœopathy.

Dr. Neidhard was the son of Friedrich and Emelia Seyboldt Neidhard, and was born in Bremen, April 19, 1809. His father died when he was six years old, and his mother married Prof. Friedrich List, of Wurtemberg, an eminent political economist, who was exiled from Germany in 1825. Young Neidhard, who had previously been admitted to the higher gymnasium at Stuttgart, accompanied his step-father to this country. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Heister, at Reading, Pa., attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Medical Institute, attending the clinical lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was taken ill after his graduation, and consulted his friend, Dr. Wm. Wesselhœft, then practising Homœopathy at Bath, Pa. The success of the treatment, and Dr. Wesselhœft's arguments induced Dr. Neidhard to study the system. His step-father having been appointed U. S. Consul to Leipsic, he accompanied him, and continuing his studies, took a degree from the University at Jena. He returned here in 1836, and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to practice until his death. He attended at the Allentown Academy, and graduated therefrom in 1837. At the organization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Neidhard

was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine, a position he held for four years, when facilities for such instruction being offered in the hospital, the chair in the college was dispensed with. He died April 17, 1895, leaving a widow, the daughter of Richard C. Taylor, an English geologist, and four daughters, Mrs. Robert T. Martin, Mrs. James W. M. Newlin, Mrs. Walter C. Madeira and Miss Pauline L. Neidhard.

Am.Inst. Trans. 1895.

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NEIDHARD, CHARLES.—Was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809. Received his early education at Buxweiler College, in Alsace, and the Gymnasium at Stuttgart, and came with his step-father, Professor List, an intimate friend of Lafayette, to America. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Heister, of Reading, Pa., he took three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and attended the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years. His over application to study made him ill and he consulted Dr. Wesselhoeft, of Bath, Pa., a personal friend who had embraced Homœopathy. His recovery and his physician's arguments also converted him. At this time Professor List had been made consul to Leipsic and Dr. Neidhard followed him thither. He then devoted himself to the careful study of the new method, becoming a member of the Leipsic Medical Society in 1835. He afterwards graduated at Jena. He returned to the United States in 1836 and at once located in Philadelphia, which always afterwards was his home. He attended the Allentown Academy, from which Institution he received a diploma in 1837. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He was an original corporator of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, his name appearing in the Act. Was one of the Committee to draft the Constitution and By-Laws; was Corresponding Secretary of the Corporators at their first meeting; and one of the Committee on the Dispensary. He was also appointed to the Chair of Pathology, but resigned before the lectures commenced. Previous to the session of 1849-'50 he was appointed to the Chair of Clinical Medicine in the College, which position he held until he resigned in June, 1852.

Dr. Neidhard was the prover of several medicines; he was the author of a treatise on Diphtheria and one on Crotalus in Yellow Fever and of several pamphlets on medical subjects. He translated Croserio on Homœopathic Medicine and was co-editor of the American Journal of Homœopathia in 1838, and of the North American Journal of Homœopathy from 1862 to 1868. He was corresponding member of Societies Homœopathic in Leipsic, Paris, Munich, Brazil, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

He died suddenly on the morning of April 17, 1895, at his house, at 1511 Arch street, in his 86th year. The funeral took place from his house on Saturday morning, the 20th, at 9 o'clock. He had not been in active practice for several years, but was to be seen upon the streets nearly every fine day up to the time of his death.



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad^a

C. Reichard



My full name is Charles
Reidhard.

I graduated at the Allentown
Homoeopathic Medic. College in
the year 1837.

I also graduated at the University
of Jena in Germany.

My address is 1020 Arch Street.
Philadelphia State of Penn.

I began to practice Homoeopathy
in the year 1838 at Philadelphia, where
I have resided ever since.

reck of Had der. imitation
forget imitation

memory forgetful lustre

sinus stupid lustre r

proper name lustre

reck memory. Lycor

carved fix Lycor

Therap

Approp

muscul

spurs long Lycor

C. NEIDHARD, M. D.,
No. 1511 Arch Street.

Philadelphia, Sept 28. 1882

Dear Doctor

In your Homoeopathic Bi-
ography, just published I
find a small work published
at Philadelphia, containing cases
of practice from myself as well
as Dr Simpson late resident physi-
cian at Rome. I cannot see any
signs of it at Boerike nor in Philad.
and you ^{as} have at doubt seen the
work, as you mentioned it in your
Biography, you can undoubtedly
tell me more of it, so that I may
know what kind of cases he has

published from my practice. As Dr
Simpson has not seen fit to send
me a copy; perhaps you can
supply this deficiency.

Very respectfully yrs
C. Richardson



Charles Reidhard, M.D.

Biographical Sketch.

Howard Stout Neilson, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, was born in New York City, Aug. 30th, 1874. He received his preliminary education at the Peekskill Military Academy and from private tutors and commencing the study of medicine under the able guidance of his uncle, Professor William Tod Helmuth, was entered in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating with the class of '95.

After graduation he entered Flower Hospital and served as ambulance and house surgeon.

In 1895 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in conjunction with Dr. O. N. Meyer,

equipped an excellent private laboratory for microscopic study.

Dr. Neilson is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and County Homœopathic Societies and the New York Homœopathic Materia Medica and Pathological Societies.



HOWARD STOUT NEILSON, M.D.

and he has had charge of this department since. The innovations and improvements introduced into the dissecting course, reflect much credit on this department, and with the efficient assistance of Mr. W. H. Flater, the former "Chamber of Horrors" has now been transformed into attractive and wholesome quarters.

In 1898, Dr. Neilson was appointed Pathologist to the Flower Hospital, having made a special study of this important branch and

Chironian Nov 25 1899

JAMES C. NEILSON, M.D.

This gentleman was a native of Scotland, where he was born, in 1819; but, at an early age, was brought to Boston, Mass., by his parents. He received a liberal education, and at the age of nineteen became a student of President Flagg, the eminent dentist and homœopathist. Under tutelage so attractive, intelligent, and comprehensive, the young Neilson could not fail to develop into a skilful and enthusiastic practitioner; and he graduated from Harvard University in 1847. He subsequently commenced practice (in partnership with Dr. Milton Fuller) at Medford, but soon after settled in Charlestown, where he continued in the active exercise of his profession until his death, in November, 1874. In addition to the duties devolving on him, in connection with his extensive private practice, he filled the position of Secretary (and afterwards Treasurer) to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and his literary contributions to the *Transactions* of these institutions, as well as to the several class journals, medical and scientific, form by no means the least important portion of his valuable services to the profession and the public.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1875.

N. E. Med. Gaz. ————— Vol. X. p. 240

DIED, in Charlestown District, Nov. 8, 1874, James C. Neilson, M.D., aged 55. Dr. Neilson was born in Dumfries, Scotland, in June, 1819. At an early age he came to this country with his parents, and was educated in Boston. In 1838 he entered the office of Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, the distinguished dentist, who was no less skilled as a homœopathist, and who in 1840 was one of the original founders of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and four years later of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was the first president. From such a teacher Dr. Neilson gained an enthusiastic love for the medical profession, and was by him inducted into the (at that time) novelties of Homœopathy. He soon earnestly entered upon the study of medicine, and graduated from Harvard University in 1847. After practising some time in Medford with Dr. Milton Fuller, now of Boston, he settled in Charlestown in 1850, where, till near the close of his life, he devoted himself earnestly and assiduously to the practice of his profession. He was for several years secretary and afterwards treasurer of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, in which he took a deep interest, contributing to it many valuable papers, and carefully recording the discussions and opinions of others. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1859, and retained his membership and interest therein until his death. As a physician he was kind, faithful, attentive, and ever ready to sacrifice his own comfort, or even health, for the benefit of his patients. As a man he was warm-hearted, generous, and of the strictest integrity. In the

midst of his busy professional life he always found some time for social and friendly relations, and for the pursuit of scientific studies, in which his methods of investigation were often quite original and thorough. In 1851 he married the daughter of Daniel Tufts, Esq. She died a few years since, and he subsequently married a daughter of William M. Byrenes, Esq., who survives him. He never had any children, but leaves two brothers and four sisters. The cause of his death was a sub-acute inflammation of the brain, resulting in extensive serous effusion.

NELL, WILLIAM VICKER

WILLIAM VICKER NELL, Henderson, Kentucky, born Hitesville, Union county, Ky., February 8, 1877; literary education, Henderson High School, 1894; graduated Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, Ky., 1902; present secretary of West Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Southern Homœopathic Medical Society.

NELSON, CHARLES QUINCY

CHARLES QUINCY NELSON, Albia, Iowa, born Hillsboro, Ohio, August 31, 1855; literary education, Hillsboro High School; medical, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1878; practiced in Owensboro, Ky., 1878; Leesburg, O., 1879-80; Madisonville, O., 1882-83; El Dorado, Kans., 1885-86; Canon City, Col., 1886-91; Grove City, O., 1892-93; served as committeeman of Franklin county, Ohio, during the years 1893-97.

NELSON, R W

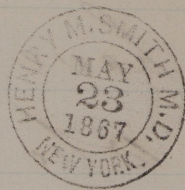
126
Lansing Mich
May 1867

Com: of Arrangements

A. Inst. of Homeopathy
Gentlemen

In compliance with the above
I forward you my name & address

Rich^d W^m Nelson, M.D. & R.C.S.L.
Graduate of the State College Albany N.Y.
admitted in England Nov. 1838. and passed
examinations before the State Censors of Albany
Nov 1853. have used H. Medicines exclusively
last 3 yrs. I would now respectfully suggest
that when your Institute meets they would alter
above resolution calling on each practitioner
in Medicine to state the College where, &
time when he graduated, so as to avoid
any error in your list the names of the



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tioner in medicine to state the College where, &
the time when he graduated, so as to avoid
entering on your list the names of the

Numerous quacks that flood our Country
who have never been licensed to practice
but who have learned their profession
at the expense of the Community with
the book in one hand and the medicine
in the other.

Yours respectfully & fraternally
R. W. Nelson M. D.

NELSON, THOMAS C

323

Name in full

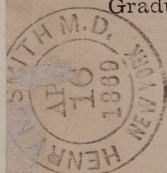
Thomas C Nelson

P. O. Address in full

Macon ~~Georgia~~ Georgia

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. Y. Hom Med Col.





Dr H M Smith

Dear Sir

Enclosed please
find a circular that you sent
to me at Augusta I would
have sent it earlier but I
was engaged in changing my
location to this place (Princeton)
Georgia where I hope to do better
Since leaving the N.Y. Col
I have had a hard time of
it financially. But little
practice owing to the intense
prejudice against our race
My respects to all the mem-
bers of the faculty and espe-
cially to Dr Beakley should
you meet one of them —
One more student from Aug-
usta & one from this place

323

Will learn in a year or so
I have exerted myself in
favor of my Alma Mater
and hope they will take
my recommendation

Do with esteem remain
Yours Truly

J. C. Nelson M.D.

Pracm La Apr 12th 1869

NESBIT, EDWIN LIGHTNER

NEW YORK ADDRESS: 121 EAST 60TH STREET

Telephone Regent 8587

that
big wave
at you

And
for me
mine

so

to

but

The Ship That Found Herself

To the Editor of the North American.

AT LAST, thank God, the Lusitania and her precious cargo needs no longer to roll uneasily on her ocean bed and mutely appeal to an hundred million people—a noble ship without a country!

EDWIN LIGHTNER NESBIT.
Greensburg, Pa., April 7.

Edwin Lightner Nesbit, Deland, Fla.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1904; formerly a practitioner in Pennsylvania; age 50; died April 16th, at Deland Memorial Hospital as the result of an automobile accident. 1929.

DR. EDWIN LIGHTNER NESBIT
BRYN MAWR, PA.

Feb. 16. 09.

Dear Doctor:

Excuse my oversight of the vol. 36 & 38.
I have found them all O.K.

Enclosed I send check for \$10⁰⁰ balance
in full of the account.

Yours very truly

Edwin Lightner Nesbit

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42[#] 2.
also

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for me
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in
k.

bit.

DR. EDWIN LIGHTNER NESBIT
BRYN MAWR, PA.

Feb. 15. 09.

Dr J. C. Bradford.

1862 Frankford Ave. Phila.

Dear Dr Bradford: The book
arrived safely - but I find that in
addition to Vol. 41. # 4 and Vol. 42 # 2,
3 and 4 - Vols. 36 and 38 are also
missing.

These may have been overlooked
in packing them - for I think they were
in the set when I saw them at your
office last week.

Kindly look these up for me and
secure the missing numbers for me
if you can, at a reasonable price.

I enclose my check for \$2.00 in
part settlement of the account.

Yours very truly,

Edwin Lightner Nesbit.

F. F. NETHERTON, M. D.,

Rooms 7 and 8,

Centre Block, West Side Square.

CLINTON, Mo.,

Apr 13th 1901

J. Lindsay Bradford M.D.
Phila.

Dear Doctor:-

Have just rec'd. a letter from Dr. Frank Kraft, Cleveland, referring me to you as "the bibliophile of the profession", who might give me some points on a subject particularly interesting to me viz; Pathognomy, or the Face in its appearance and contour etc, as a guide in Materia medica.

Now outside of works on Physiognomy I have not been able to find but little bearing along this line, and I believe we have much to learn as a profession in simplifying our Materia Medica.

Perhaps you could write us a book along this line, which would certainly "take". Would be pleased indeed to hear from you with any "points", and I assure you the same would be highly appreciated.

Fraternally Yours
F. F. Netherton



NEVILLE, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, M. D., of Philadelphia, son of Joseph and Lydia Neville, was born in Philadelphia,

July 7th, 1837. His mother was a descendant of the Ridge family, who for several generations have resided in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania.

When the subject of this sketch was six years old, his parents moved to the country to engage in agricultural pursuits. There he attended school until old enough to perform manual labor, after which time his school-days were limited to the fall and winter months. Having a great love for books, and being determined to acquire an education, all his leisure moments were spent in study. When in his eighteenth year, he commenced teaching school, and, having early developed a taste for medical studies and pursuits, he devoted all his leisure time, while teaching, to those studies best adapted to his future purpose. Having by his own efforts acquired a thorough English education, together with a good knowledge of Latin and Greek, he studied medicine with Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton,

and graduated with honor at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1865.

Immediately after receiving his diploma, he located in Philadelphia, where he has secured a large and lucrative practice, and by his skill has attained an elevated place in his profession. He is a member of the County Medical Society of Philadelphia, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He rarely writes on medical topics, preferring rather the retired life of a private practitioner, though he would make a brilliant writer were he to turn his attention in that direction. In his younger days he was an able debater, and some years since he prepared a popular lecture, which showed marked ability, and was very favorably noticed by the Press.

One who has known him long and well records of him that he is one of "nature's noblemen." His parents being in limited circumstances, and the neighborhood where he was raised having but few facilities for mental and

moral improvement, he very early learned the lesson which in all his active life he has acted upon, that success must depend upon his own exertions.

Immediately after graduating, he located himself in Philadelphia; and, although an entire stranger in the neighborhood, without personal friends and influence, he soon had a good practice, which in a few years increased almost without a parallel in the history of young physicians.

Dr. Neville is of a fine, commanding personal appearance, kind and sympathetic in his disposition, one of the most affable and genial members of the profession, but firm in his resolves and in adhering to any purpose which he conscientiously believes to be right. So honorable is he in his business relations with his professional brethren, that he has the regards not only of the physicians of the homœopathic school, but the confidence and esteem of allopathic physicians with whom he is brought in contact. From his boyhood he has been prominently identified with the M. E. Church, and ever since he reached his majority has held various official relationships with the Church, where he is as much esteemed as in his profession.

A Physician Injured in a Runaway.

An axle broke on a carriage yesterday morning at Fifteenth street and Susquehanna avenue, and Dr. William H. Neville, of 1833 Wallace street, was thrown violently to the ground and sustained painful injuries. After the accident the horses, which became frightened at a trolley car, dashed into another trolley car and were badly injured. The carriage was broken. Dr. Neville was taken to the office of Dr. Yearsley, 1636 Susquehanna avenue, and from there to his home.

Phila Times. Jan. 18. 95.

NEVILLE.—Suddenly, on January 22, 1904, Dr. W. H. H. NEVILLE.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Hahnemann Club, of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 1833 Wallace street, at Tuesday, January 26, at 1 P. M. precisely. Interment strictly private.

NEVILLE.—Suddenly, on January 22, 1904, Dr. W. H. H. NEVILLE. Relatives and friends, also members of the Hahnemann Club, of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 1833 Wallace Street, on Tuesday, January 26, at 1 P. M. precisely. Interment private.

DR. W. H. H. NEVILLE DROPS DEAD IN CAR

Just as He Arises to Leave
Trolley Before His
Home.

JAN 23 1904

BORN IN THIS CITY IN 1837

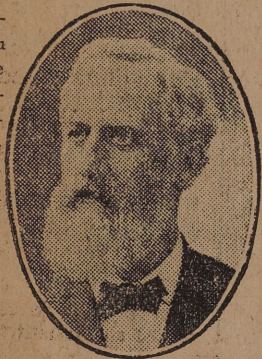
Physician Was One of the Found-
ers of Children's Homoeo-
pathic Hospital.

Just as he arose to leave a Wallace street car, which had stopped directly in front of his home, at Nineteenth and Wallace streets, yesterday afternoon Dr. William H. H. Neville dropped dead.

Amid the excitement of several women passengers, Dr. Strong and Dr. Wright, two physicians of DR. WM. H. H. NEVILLE Diamond street, who were passing, assisted in carrying the dead man into his home, 1833 Wallace street. Dr. James, a neighboring physician, was called in, and he pronounced death due to heart failure.

Dr. Neville was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1837, and was a descendant of the Ridge family, one of the first to settle in Eastern Pennsylvania. His first knowledge of medicine was obtained through Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton.

In 1865 he graduated from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. For many years he was a member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He was also a member of the Hahnemann Club, and one of the founders of the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital. He is survived by a widow and three children.



DR. NEVILLE DIED IN A CAR.

Sudden End of One of City's Fore-
most Homoeopathists.

Dr. William Henry Harrison Neville, one of the most prominent homoeopathists of Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while riding in a trolley car on a round of professional visits. At Twenty-third and Aspen streets passengers seated near Dr. Neville saw him grow faint. Then he fell forward to the floor. The car was stopped and every effort was made to restore animation by Drs. J. Wilmer Strong and Walter Strong, of Thirteenth and Diamond streets, who were accompanying Dr. Neville, but life was gone. The body was immediately removed to his late home, No. 1833 Wallace street.

Dr. Neville was born in Philadelphia in 1837. His mother was a descendant of the Ridge family, several generations of which have resided in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1865. Subsequently he located in Philadelphia and built up an immense practice. He was the founder of the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital and a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. A son and daughter survive the deceased.

Dr. Neville had suffered from heart failure for several years and the attending physicians pronounced that as the cause of death.

The other case is one of almost unexampled cruelty. It is that of Dr. W. H. H. Neville, of Philadelphia, a young physician of high moral tone and unimpeachable character, who suddenly found himself arrested on the charge of throwing a live infant into a creek, and thus causing its death. For three months he was imprisoned without any opportunity being allowed him to advance simple and conclusive evidence, proving himself innocent of the charge. At his trial, however, it was proved by the most positive and indubitable evidence, that he was not, and could not have been near the spot where the crime was committed, at the time specified, and in the language of the judge "no clearer alibi could possibly be established."

Dr. Neville has our sympathies, and those of the profession, which have been in various ways expressed, and we are sure that those allopathic physicians who have shown such a malignant and vindictive disposition, will harm our cause much less than they will their own.

N.E. Med. Gaz. V. 6. p 176.

1866—W. H. H. Neville, M. D., died January 22, 1904, 1833 Wallace street, Philadelphia. Born January 7, 1837. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1865. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and died while on professional calls; paralysis of the heart. He was one of the founders of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. A member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of our State Society. A son and daughter survive him. His first knowledge of medicine was obtained through Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton.

Penna Hom Soc 1904

Hahn Mo
Feb 1904

WILLIAM H. H. NEVILLE, M.D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865, and for many years a prominent practitioner in Philadelphia, dropped dead while stepping from a street car in front of his home at Nineteenth and Wallace Streets, on January 22d. Dr. Neville was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1837, and was a descendant of the Ridge family, one of the first to settle in Eastern Pennsylvania. He studied medicine under Dr. John R. Reading, of Somerton. For many years he was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, as well as of the State and local societies. He was also a member of the Hahnemann Club and was one of the founders of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital.

In Loving Memory of William H. H. Neville, M.D.—(July 7, 1837–January 22, 1904.) We—the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia—hereby adopt this minute as an expression of the profound sorrow we feel in the loss we have sustained through the death of our professional brother and friend, William H. H. Neville, M.D.

Associated with him during his forty years of medical study and practice, and in intimate relation with him as a member of this organization for a quarter of a century, we feel very acutely the sense of personal bereavement which his death has brought to those who knew him best and loved him most. His fidelity in his friendships, his adherence to his professional principles, the rigid purity of his character and the sterling honesty and honor that distinguished his whole professional career, combined with his remarkable kindness of disposition and geniality of manner, will ever bring to us precious memories of the skilled and devoted physician, the Christian gentleman, the faithful and cherished friend.

We tender to his bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy in the loss of the loved and loving husband and father, and unite with them in the hope of a glad reunion.

Oliver S. Haines, M.D.,
Secretary.

Herbert L. Northrop, M.D.,
President.

FEBRUARY 9, 1904.

Hahn Mo Mar 1904

REPORT OF BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., SCRIBE.

The Case of Dr. William H. H. Neville, a member of this Society.

On the morning of Tuesday, October 18th, 1870, a member of our Society, in high moral, professional, and social standing, while attending to his regular rounds of private practice, was placed under arrest by a detective officer on the statement of two females, who identified him as the man who, it was alleged, threw a living child into Cohocksink Creek on the morning of October 17th, 1870. After being arrested he was conveyed to the police station at Tenth and Thompson Streets, and thence to the central station; when, from the statement of the detective, he was committed for a further hearing. The following day he was taken before the coroner's inquest and again committed. On the following day he was again taken before Alderman Kerr, when he was finally committed for trial; and after an incarceration of more than a hundred days, he was tried before a jury, and, of course, honorably acquitted.

I purpose giving a brief account of the evidence upon which the Doctor was arrested, and the evidence submitted by both the Commonwealth and defence during the trial.

In the morning edition of the papers of Tuesday, October 17th, 1870, appeared the following statement: "About 10 o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, Mrs. Taylor, residing at Islington Lane and Cohocksink Creek, noticed a man drive up in a doctor's gig and throw something into the creek; after he had driven off Mrs. Taylor went to the bank and discovered in the water a segar-box, which she pulled to the shore and examined its contents. The box contained a new-born babe. The infant was yet alive. Policeman Knorr was at once notified of the occurrence, and the foundling was given into the care of a Dr. Buckby, residing in North Eleventh Street, where it died at 9 o'clock in the evening. The individual who drove up in the vehicle is described as five feet ten inches in height, light complexion, and *sandy whiskers*.* A sorrel horse was attached to the wagon. The police are investigating the affair."

* Dr. Neville's whiskers are very dark.

The following statement was given by Mrs. Taylor to officer Knorr, on Monday morning when the child was found: "About 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 17th, 1870, a man about five feet ten inches in height, sandy whiskers, light complexion, wore a black silk hat, and drove a doctor's carriage and sorrel horse, stopped on the bridge and threw the child into the creek."* I give the statement in Tuesday morning's papers, and also the statement of Mrs. Taylor to officer Knorr, to show that the horse was not described as having white feet and a white streak in the face, until after Dr. Neville's horse and carriage had been seen by Mrs. Taylor and Emma Haines, on the morning of the arrest. It appears that detective Nichols, who made the arrest, resided within a few doors of a house at which the Doctor had been making professional calls, daily, for some two weeks. That on the morning of the arrest, the detective had engaged the two women to come to his house at 8 o'clock in the morning, that after remaining at his house for some time, he, the detective, accompanied by the women, went to a stable on the opposite side of the street, where the Doctor had a patient, concealed themselves and awaited the Doctor's arrival. That after the Doctor drove up and had gone into the house to see his patient, the women, Mrs. Taylor and Emma Haines, and the detective, came out from their hiding-

place, walked around the horse and carriage, thereby getting an accurate description of both, when they withdrew a short distance, again concealed themselves, and waited the appearance of the Doctor, who was arrested immediately after getting into his carriage. After the Doctor's imprisonment, his friends, together with his counsel, immediately made application to the District Attorney to have the case tried at once, but were refused, until after an imprisonment of over three months, when his case was finally called for trial. The question has frequently been asked, "Why did not the Doctor avail himself of the privilege of the habeas corpus?" The answer is this: the Doctor knew that the two women would swear positively to his identity, and as the evidence before a judge on a writ of habeas corpus is entirely *ex parte*, he knew the judge could not do anything less than remand him for trial.

On the morning of December 24th the case was called for trial.

William Haines was the first witness called for the Commonwealth. He testified, on cross-examination, that he was at work that morning about one hundred yards from York Street; that he could see all that drive on Islington Lane; that he had been at work since seven o'clock in the morning; that he had seen no one drive along Islington Lane that morning except two brick-carts; that from where he was working he could hear a carriage pass over the bridge; that he heard nothing that morning but the brick-carts; that, if any vehicle had passed along, he would have seen it; that the bell at Girard College strikes every hour; it is pulled by a rope; that after finding the baby, he went away for an

* Copy from coroner's notes.

hour, to help a man who was stalled with a load of manure; and all that time left the baby in the cigar-box.

Mary Haines was the next witness called, who testified that she was washing that morning from seven o'clock until she was called by Mrs. Taylor; that she did not see any brick-carts pass; saw a slop-cart pass along after she went to the bridge; had often seen the slop-cart; the owner has two horses, a red one and a white one; did not know which one was attached to the cart that morning; knew the boy who was driving, but did not know whether he had a hat on, how he was dressed, or whether he had a coat on; had seen the horses very often for a year past, but did not know whether they had long tails; did not know whether the red horse had white feet or a white stripe; also stated her father owned two horses; had owned them at least a year; one is a sorrel and the other a kind of red. She thought one had white feet; could not say whether the other had white feet; did not know which one had white feet. She only saw the man with the doctor's horse and carriage pass by the house; did not see them before or afterwards.

Emma Haines testified that she saw no brick-carts go by that morning. The college bell strikes every hour; at 2 o'clock it strikes two; at 3 o'clock it strikes three times. I am positive it strikes like the State-house. Saw the horse and slop-cart; did not know whether the horse had a white face or white feet. I went to officer Nichols's residence on Tuesday morning with Mrs. Taylor. We were concealed in a stable. Officer Nichols pointed the horse and carriage out to us. The horse and wagon were standing in Bolton Street, about twelve feet off. I had a good view of it; I was behind it and in front of it both. I was in the stable so as to have a chance to look at it; that is, the morning the Doctor was

arrested. I went with Mrs. Taylor to officer Nichols's house; he came and told me where it was. While the Doctor was in the house I went out of the stable and took a good look at the horse and carriage.

Mrs. Taylor—I saw the man full in the face when he was on the bridge. I said before the Coroner that I only saw the side of his face, and did not pay much attention to the man. Yes, I said that day it was a two-wheeled carriage; but when my mind was settled, I knew it was a four-wheeled carriage; did not see any brick-carts that day. I went with Emma Haines to officer Nichols's house on Tuesday morning. We were concealed in the stable. The officer pointed the horse and carriage out to us.

Dr. Shapleigh, Coroner's physician, made the post-mortem examination. He found no bruises or scratches on the child. This closed the testimony for the Commonwealth.

It was shown in the testimony that after the box was open, the child, still in the box, was placed by the cart-shed; Mr. Haines went to help a man with a load of manure, Mary and Emma Haines returned to their washing, and Mrs. Taylor also abandoned the child. After it had remained by the cart-shed for a half hour, a Mr. Brown conveyed it to the dog-shelter; from there it was taken to the station-house and laid on a

settee; from there it was taken by a Dr. Buckby to his home, where it arrived about 3 o'clock, and died about 9 o'clock that evening.

The defence was opened by calling witnesses to character; after which the Doctor's whereabouts was shown from 7 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, accounting for all the time, minute by minute, during the intervening six hours.

Mrs. Cook testified that she saw him at 7 o'clock at breakfast that morning; she saw him at different times; seeing him the last time at twenty minutes to 9 o'clock; heard him talking to a person after that time in the office.

Mrs. Smith, a visitor at the house, testified that she bid the Doctor good-bye at twenty minutes to 9 o'clock that morning, before she went to Ninth and Green to take the 9 o'clock train for Roxboro.

William Nixon testified he saw the Doctor between 8½ and 9 o'clock that morning, and was conversing with him at his office window.

Mrs. Carlile testified that she called on that morning at the Doctor's office about five minutes before 9 o'clock, and conversed with him in his office. She also testified to seeing a man conversing with the Doctor at his window as she passed to the office door.

The next we hear from the Doctor is fifteen minutes after 9 o'clock, when Charles Getz, his boy, testifies that he came to the stable for his horse and carriage.

Edward Getz testified that he hitched up the Doctor's horse that morning, and had the team at his store door at fifteen minutes past 9 o'clock; that the Doctor and his brother Charles jumped in immediately and drove down Ridge Avenue.

Mrs. Gravelle, a sister of Edward Getz, testified that she went to the stable that morning between 9 and half-past 9 o'clock to get some money from her brother Edward, and he was dusting the Doctor's carriage, and the horse was not yet hitched.

Charles Getz testified that the Doctor came to the stable for his team about ten or fifteen minutes past 9 o'clock; that he accompanied the Doctor and they left his father's store, a few steps from the stable, at about twenty minutes past 9 o'clock, passing down Ridge, to Parrish, to

Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Brown, down Brown to two doors below Twelfth Street, when the Doctor alighted and went into the house of Dr. Korndoerfer, remaining quite a long time; the last time he (Charles) looked at his watch it was ten minutes to 10 o'clock, and the Doctor did not come out for several minutes afterwards. He also testified that when he and the Doctor were driving down Parrish Street they met his brother John, and the Doctor and John conversed for a minute about a carbuncle on his (John's) arm.

Dr. William Taylor testified that he was passing down Twelfth Street on the morning of the 17th; passed Brown Street, at five minutes to 10 o'clock, and saw the Doctor's team standing in front of Dr. Korndoerfer's.

Mrs. McKinly testified that she was sitting at the front window, on Twelfth Street; saw the horse and carriage standing in front of Dr. Korndoerfer's at about quarter to 10 o'clock; did not see it driven there or driven away.

Mrs. Grove, living opposite to Dr. Korndoerfer's, testified that she saw the horse and carriage in front of Dr. K.'s house at twenty minutes to 10 o'clock; saw it two or three times that morning, seeing it the last time at 10 o'clock; did not see it go away.

John Getz, Jr., testified to seeing the Doctor and his brother Charles in the carriage, passing Sixteenth and Parrish Streets, about twenty minutes past 9 o'clock; the Doctor halted a moment and asked him about his arm. He also testified to seeing the Doctor driving out Coates Street, by Ridge Avenue, at fifteen minutes after 10 o'clock, going west, accompanied by a gentleman whom he did not recognize.

Drs. Samuel Brown and his son, S. Hastings Brown, testified to passing the Doctor's carriage on Brown Street, below Twelfth, between 10 and quarter past 10 o'clock; Dr. Neville was sitting in the carriage, and Dr. Korndoerfer was just getting in.

Susanna H. Brown, residing on corner of Twelfth and Brown Streets, testified to seeing a horse and carriage standing in front of Dr. Korndoerfer's, and Dr. Neville in the act of ringing the door-bell, at between twenty-five minutes and half-past 9 o'clock; saw Dr. Neville, accompanied by Dr. Korndoerfer, driving out Brown Street at about fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock.

Harry W. Goodwin, grocer, N.W. corner Twelfth and Brown Streets, testified to seeing Dr. Neville drive up to Dr. Korndoerfer's accompanied by a boy; the Doctor went into Dr. Korndoerfer's, and after remaining there for quite a while came out about ten minutes after 10 o'clock; he said something to his boy, who got out of the carriage and walked out Brown Street; the Doctor stepped into his carriage, and in about three minutes Dr. Korndoerfer came out, stepped into the carriage, and they drove out Brown Street.

Maggie McDonald, servant at Dr. Korndoerfer's, testified to letting Dr. Neville in Dr. K.'s house about twenty-five minutes past 9 o'clock, and left about ten minutes past 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Addie Korndoerfer, wife of Dr. Korndoerfer, testified that Dr. Neville came to her house about twenty-five minutes past 9 o'clock, to see her husband; he went up stairs and remained until after 10 o'clock, when he went away accompanied by her husband.

Dr. Augustus Korndoerfer testified that Dr. Neville came to his house and spent about three-quarters of an hour with him, going away accompanied by himself at a few minutes before half-past 10 o'clock; he had some vaccine virus for Dr. Neville and he had promised to call for it on that morning; have visited the scene of this alleged occurrence, on Islington Lane; the distance is one and a half to two miles from Twelfth

and Brown Streets; have driven over the route, and it takes about seventeen minutes, slow trot; after leaving my office on the morning of the 17th of October, the Doctor and I drove out Brown to Broad, down Broad to Coates, and out Coates to the Doctor's office, at Nineteenth and Coates; we halted a moment; the Doctor went into his office, returned immediately, and we then drove out Coates to Twenty-first Street, down Twenty-first Street to Mt. Vernon, and out Mt. Vernon to No. 2125, to Mrs. Brock's, a patient of Dr. Neville; thence we drove out Mt. Vernon to Twenty-second Street, out Twenty-second to Coates, down Coates to Nineteenth Street, out Nineteenth Street to 714, Mrs. Barrit, a patient of Dr. Neville; thence we drove up Nineteenth Street to Brown, out Brown to Corinthian Avenue, out Corinthian Avenue to No. 865, Mr. Cobb's, a patient of Dr. Neville; from there we drove to South College Avenue, No. 2010, Mrs. Fromer's, and remained there a few minutes; we then drove to Ridge Avenue, out Ridge Avenue to Jefferson, out Jefferson to Twenty-second Street, out Twenty-second to Bolton, down Bolton to Mr. Clark's, 2110; we then drove out Bolton to Ridge Avenue, down Ridge Avenue to Seybert Street, No. 1715, residence of Mrs. Arnold; we then drove to Eighteenth Street, down Eighteenth Street to Girard Avenue; down Girard Avenue to Eleventh Street, down Eleventh Street to No. 945, Mrs. Caldwell; from there we drove to Poplar Street, down Poplar to Tenth Street, down Tenth Street to No. 545, the residence of Mrs. Harrison; from there we drove to Wistar Street, out Wistar to No. 1018, the residence of my father; from there to Eleventh Street, down Eleventh to Callowhill, and stopped at the second door below Callowhill Street; we then drove up Eleventh to Green and out Green to No. 1334, the residence of Mr. Wade; thence up Green to Broad, out Broad to Brown, where I left the Doctor at about half-past 12 o'clock; I went with the Doctor that morning because I was sick and suffering, and had not visited patients for two days.

Mrs. Brooks, a seamstress, testified to seeing Dr. Neville on that morning about 7 o'clock, and also saw him, accompanied by another gentleman, drive up to his office about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Barritt, Anna Morris, servant of Mrs. Cobb's, Mrs. Fromer, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cox, a lady residing with Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Wade, all testified, fully corroborating Dr. Korndoerfer.

Mr. Getz, Sr., who has the Doctor's horse at livery, testified that the Doctor returned to the stable on that Monday morning about one-quarter to 1 o'clock.

After calling a number of witnesses to character the defence closed.

Mr. Sheppard, District Attorney, then made the following remarks:

"With submission to your Honors, and you, gentlemen of the jury, we are here on the last day of the week, and the fifth day of the trial of this case. You have listened to the evidence with unexampled attention,

and I am sure you must feel wearied at the demands made upon your strength and your time. It is for that reason, if for no other, that it is an agreeable thing to see my way clear to say to you that I may save you from further consideration of this case. There are thirty witnesses who have traced the defendant from early in the morning until after 12 o'clock. These witnesses come from different portions of the city, and there is no common bond between them. They testify to facts and times which will cover all the time. I see no room to doubt the correctness and reliability of that evidence. Being of that opinion I should be recreant to my duty if I stood here to ask you to render any other verdict than the one I believe to be right—a verdict of not guilty."

Judge Allison remarked that he did not think the records of criminal trials can anywhere show an *alibi* more clearly made out than that which has been made out here. It commenced at a time long anterior to any time fixed by the Commonwealth, and leaves no period of time uncovered where it was possible the defendant could have been at this place and come back, covering every moment of time by testimony which, I am sure I am safe in saying, as it was proven here, was of the most respectable and the most credible kind. It is to be regretted that the defendant has been placed in the present unfortunate position before the community; but it is due to him that the court should express the fullest concurrence with the views of the District Attorney, and to say that if there was in this case a verdict of guilty of murder, we would not sustain it; and therefore, whatever the responsibility, we take our share for the course pursued in this case.

Judge Paxson desired to say that he concurred in the remarks of his brother Allison; and would say further, that he had rarely known such overwhelming testimony of good character as he had listened to in this case.

The bill of indictment was then handed to the jury, and a prompt response was made in the announcement of not guilty.

Dr. Neville was then discharged; and when he left the dock he was immediately surrounded by hundreds of friends who warmly greeted him, and thus was his character thoroughly vindicated before the entire community without a blemish remaining thereon.

THE SECRETARY then submitted, on behalf of Dr. James, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a *standing* vote:

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with Dr. Neville in his long imprisonment, and the hardship of being hastily taken from the performance of his professional duties without time to arrange his business affairs, to his great loss thereby; and we congratulate him on his thorough vindication without blemish of character, and assure him of our continued and unabated confidence and esteem.

Hahn Mo

DISCUSSION

March 1871

There being no paper to be read before the Society,

Dr. Jacob James suggested that the members should give their

NEVINGER, MARTIN J

CAR CRASHES INTO AUTO; PHYSICIAN AND WIFE INJURED

Evening Times
Apr 27 1910

Speeding in a high-powered automobile out Lehigh avenue early today in response to a call for a physician, Dr. Martin J. Nevinger and his wife, of 2107 West Dauphin street, were seriously injured when their machine was crushed like an eggshell by a pay-within car at Twenty-second street and Lehigh avenue.

To the efforts of Jim Fields, the old baseball player, who released the doctor and his wife from the wreckage when the car crew fled, will the pair owe their lives, should they recover from their injuries. Fields, after releasing them, put out with his hands a fire that started in the automobile, and, despite the fact that he was painfully burned, succeeded in making both persons comfortable until an ambulance arrived from St. Luke's Hospital.

At the hospital it was announced by physicians that Dr. Nevinger is in a precarious condition. It is believed his skull is fractured. Mrs. Nevinger, after being treated for a scalp wound and a wrenched arm, took up her watch beside her husband's cot, declaring she will not leave him until he is recovered.

Dr. Nevinger had just returned from several professional calls and was about to retire when he was called out again. His auto was standing at the door and he asked Mrs. Nevinger to join him, saying both would enjoy a spin.

Let the Car Out.

The call was at Twenty-seventh street and Lehigh avenue and as it was past midnight Dr. Nevinger let the car out to its limit. The streets were deserted in every direction. As the car pushed its nose across Twenty-second street it was struck broadside by the heavy pay-with-in. Both the doctor and his wife were thrown out and the machine overturned on them. The front of the car was damaged and almost every pane in the windows shattered. The motorman and conductor are said to have fled, leaving the injured man and woman under the wreckage of the car that had burst into flames.

"Jim" Fields, who keeps a cigar store and manages an office building at the corner of the Twenty-second street and Lehigh avenue, was about to retire when he heard the crash. He

saw the crew of the car running away and a man, evidently under the influence of liquor, attempting to release the imprisoned autoists. He hurried to the scene and succeeded in rolling the car off the doctor and his wife with the aid of the stranger, and then telephoned for the police. He returned to the wreck and put out the fire, the stranger having disappeared.

Fields Only Witness.

Fields said this morning that he was evidently the only witness to the accident, and that without the aid of the intoxicated man Dr. Nevinger and his wife might have died before aid reached them. Although the crash could be heard several squares, it was fifteen minutes before any one except a policeman and hospital attendants arrived.

Dr. Nevinger, who is the most seriously injured, is expected to recover. Mrs. Nevinger is bruised about the body and face, and is wearing bandages on her head, but is otherwise uninjured. Sitting beside her husband's cot in St. Luke's Hospital, she graphically described the accident and praised the efforts of Fields in rescuing them from probable death.

"The doctor and I were just pass-

ing Twenty-second street when the car struck us. That is all I remember until I found myself lying in the street with my husband beside me. How the car ever struck us, unless it was going at terrific speed, is more than I can understand. We were going pretty fast, but nothing but an express train speed could have made such a wreck as that car. The fact that the conductor and motorman fled is proof conclusive that the blame lies on the shoulders of the crew."

The police at City Hall were notified of the desertion of the car crew, and messages were sent out to all police stations to arrest them if found. The wrecked automobile was left in charge of Mr. Fields, who sent for a repair crew to take it to a garage. The trolley car was sent to the barn for repairs.

His Second Collision.

Dr. Nevinger is an eye specialist and a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital. In former years he was well known as a participant in the Mask and Wig entertainments of

the University of Pennsylvania.

According to Dr. Nevinger's mother he was just recovering from an accident which happened when he was out on Saturday night. At that time he was driving his machine along Chestnut street near Fifteenth street, when it was struck by a passing taxicab. Dr. Nevinger was thrown out, but sustained only slight bruises, and did not report the affair to the police. The wheel of his auto was smashed and the machine had been brought back from the repair shop only last night.

DOCTOR'S AUTO KILLS BOY ON CYCLE; JAMS HIM AGAINST A HOUSE

Car Beyond Control
Catches Escaping
Lad on Sidewalk

DEATH AT WALL

Motor Leaves Highway as
Though in Pursuit of
Victim

MOTHER AWAITS SON

Losing control of his automobile while endeavoring to avoid running down two boys on bicycles yesterday morning at Glenwood avenue and Twentieth street, Dr. Martin J. Nevinger sat helpless in the machine while it whirled from the street to the sidewalk and crushed one of the lads to death against a wall.

The boy who was killed was John Philip Taylor, 14 years old, of 3057 North Eighth street. He was taking a ride on his bicycle, accompanied by Henry Nabley,



JOHN PHILIP TAYLOR

He was crushed to death yesterday by an auto while riding a bicycle. The auto was beyond control and squeezed him against a house wall.

of 3051 North Eighth street, who was also mounted upon a wheel. Taylor intended going to see his mother at 2201 North street, where she is employed in Morrow's restaurant.

Mrs. Taylor waited for her son an hour after the time appointed for his appearance, and just as she was on the point of making inquiries as to the cause of his delay a messenger arrived with the news of his death.

Crushed Against House Wall

In describing the accident, young Nabley said that, when he and Taylor were close to Twentieth street, they saw an automobile coming up behind them in Glenwood avenue. He shouted to his companion that they would have to get out of the way. He turned to the right, he said, and Taylor to the left, leaving the center of the street clear for the automobile. Taylor, he said, turned his wheel upon the sidewalk, but the automobile, apparently out of the control of the

driver, followed close behind.

Frightened and striving desperately to escape the onrushing machine, he said, young Taylor was at last forced up against the wall of a house by the auto. An instant later, Doctor Nevinger sprang from the automobile and lifted the boy from the wreck of the bicycle. The lad had been instantly killed, but the doctor, still clinging to the hope that a spark of life might remain, hurried to the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital with the child. Later the body was taken to the home of young Taylor's grandparents, at 3057 North Eighth street.

Doctor at the Wheel

Nabley said that Doctor Nevinger was accompanied by a negro chauffeur, but that at the time of the accident the doctor was at the wheel.

Doctor Nevinger's explanation of the accident was that he was driving at a moderate rate of speed and thought that the two bicyclists could easily move to one side in response to the signal given by his horn, but that when one of the boys turned to the right and the other to the left it was too late to stop the machine, and he turned toward the sidewalk in the hope of avoiding an accident. Taylor's bicycle kept directly in front of the automobile, and the doctor was powerless to prevent the collision.

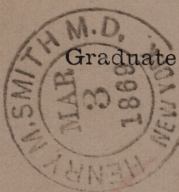
NEWCOMBE, GEORGE V

Name in full

George V. Newcomb M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Brooklyn 149 Adelphe St



Graduate (or-Licentiate) of

University of Maryland

*George W. Newcomb, M.D.,
Brooklyn 149 Adelphe St
College of Physicians and Surgeons
New York*

NEWELL, CHARLES EMERY

CHARLES EMERY NEWELL, Stamford, Conn., born West Concord, Vt., May 2, 1849; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1874; pension surgeon for Northern New Hampshire, 1876-1880; highway surgeon and health officer for Lancaster, N. H., 1877-1879; councilman, city of Hartford, 1894-1896; representative in the legislature, 1896-1897; post surgeon, 1894-1900.



EWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., of Jersey City Heights, N. J., was born in the city of New York, on the 19th of February, 1837.

His Father, Reverend Daniel Newell, well known as the editor of several leading periodicals, dying while he was quite young, his mother removed to Frederick, Md. (that being her native city), placing him under the guardianship of his uncle, Dr. Albert Ritchie, a distinguished physician of that locality, from which association in early life, he most likely acquired a fondness for the life of a medical man.

He was prepared for college at the oldest and best known school in New England, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He finished his academical course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and then commenced his medical studies in the office and under the tutelage of the renowned surgeon, Professor Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore.

After being elected by the Faculty of the University of Maryland a resident student of the Baltimore Infirmary, he resided in that hospital until he had completed his first course of medicine, then taking his second course at the University of Pennsylvania, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Spring of 1859. The period between this date and the war was spent in travelling, and in the study of disease in different hospitals. Arriving in Baltimore, Md., the day after that memorable riot at the commencement of the war, and being an advocate of

"States Rights," he remained with the crack regiment of Baltimore,—the 5th Maryland Guards (of which he was a member) until their disbandment, and the removal of the majority with their armory to Virginia on the night that General Butler with his command took possession of the city of Baltimore.

Shortly after his arrival in Virginia he was commissioned a surgeon, and served the Confederate States in that capacity with honor and distinction until the close of the war, when he settled in his present home. After close and careful investigation of the principles of homœopathy, he became convinced that they were the true means of suc-

cess in treating disease. And the success that has attended his thorough study of the system is attested by his large list of patients and a host of friends. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an officer of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Jersey City Dispensatory.

NEWHALL, S A

DR. S. A. NEWHALL.

Again we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our alumni. Dr. S. A. Newhall of Newton, Kansas, died from an attack of apoplexy on the 12th of January, 1902. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Mo., in 1876 and since that time engaged in the practice of his profession at Newton, being apparently in the best of health up to within a few hours of the time of his death.

Dr. Newhall was a member of the United States examining Board of Surgeons for the Pension Department when he died.

Clin Reporter Feb 1902

NEWMAN, FRANK H.

OBITUARY.

At his home in this city, Wednesday, August 17, of apoplexy, Frank H. Newman, M. D., in the forty-third year of his age.

It is with deep and sincere regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of our colleague, Dr. Frank H. Newman. In the prime of his life, suddenly and unexpectedly, he has been called from the scene of his labors and the midst of his friends.

For three years, Dr. Newman had been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Staff of Cook County Hospital, in which capacity he served with marked ability, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his colleagues. Both in and out of the profession he had many friends, and no enemies. In his contact with others he was kind-hearted, and conscientious in all his dealings.

He was earnestly devoted to his profession, and had made for himself such a record as a skilful surgeon that he also held the position of Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards.

At any time Dr. Newman's death would be deeply mourned by all who knew him, but it is peculiarly sad that he should have been taken away so early in the course of a most promising and useful career, while apparently in perfect health.

The funeral services were attended by military honors, and an escort accompanied the body to the East, for burial.

At the regular meeting of the Homœopathic Staff of Cook County Hospital, Aug. 31, the following memorial resolutions on the death of Dr. F. H. Newman, were passed:

Whereas, Our colleague, Dr. Frank H. Newman, has been summoned by death from his field of labor,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Staff of Cook County Hospital, have heard with deep regret of the sudden decease of Dr. Newman, and desire to express our sense of the loss sustained, not only by ourselves, but by his many friends, and the profession at large;

Resolved, That by his upright character, by his conscientious devotion to his duties, as well as by his great personal worth, he has established for himself a name which will ever be held in kindest remembrance;

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow, and cause a copy of these resolutions to be sent to her, and to the homœopathic journals for publication.

Med.Era.vol.5.p285.

NEWMAN, LOUIS GILBERT

LOUIS GILBERT NEWMAN, Brewster, Putnam county, New York, born Plainfield, N. J., June 15, 1873; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1895.

NEWTON, A W K

Boston Sept. 8/71
To The Dean of The Harvard Medical College

Dr. Sir
As I have a student
that is going to attend
lectures this winter, I
wish you would send
me the Catalogue of
your college

Respectfully Yours
A. H. K. Newton M.D.

354 Summit St.
Boston
Mass.

NEWTON, CHARLES

Dr. Charles Newton, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1867, located in Woodbury in 1869. He remained about one year and then went to Sharpstown, Salem County, where he remains.

Sharptown Aug 11th/70

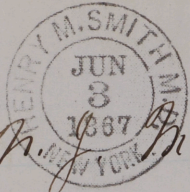
Richard Hook M.D.,

Dear Sir,

I received your
reply of the 5th. Do I understand you to say
positively, that my terms (One Hundred and
Fifty Dollars for a perpetual ticket, Fifty this course
the fall, One Hundred next) are rejected. Those
are the conditions, I made with Dr Guernsey for
his admission in the Old College; but owing to
circumstances did not enter at the time, he
expected, I think as long as that was the
arrangement ~~the~~ with the Old Faculty, they ought
to be accepted, they are the best I can do.
I do not wish to make any agreement I cannot
~~make~~ ^{meet} I can see no advantage in buying a
perpetual ticket for \$200 - it has always been
the rule with colleges, to make a deduction, for
a perpetual ticket, it is so with all other
colleges in Phila, to day, as I have good reason
to know. And I have understood you were
selling perpetual tickets for \$150 -
Let me hear from you positively about it.

Yours Respectfully,

Charles Newton.



Shaptown N.Y. May 31st/67.

American Institute of Homoeopathy.

There is

is one suggestion I would like to make by letter to the Institute. And that is that the term of study in all our Colleges be lengthened so as to make it obligatory for the student to attend courses of lectures instead of two. Allopathic Institutions are about to take this step, and nothing would be more creditable to us, men to lead off in this matter. Please have this read before the Institute.

Charles Newton M., D.
Shaptown.
N. Jersey

May 28th/67

of Homoeopathy

I have
of invitation
all not be
but wish to
a residence

Newton M. D.
Shaptown.
Rev. Jerry,

Shoptown N. J. May 28th/67



General Institute of Homoeopathy
Dear Sirs

I have
received your letters of invitation
but being busy shall not be
able to attend, but wish to
have my name and residence
recorded.

Charles Newton M. D.
Shoptown.
New Jersey.

Dr. Samuel E. Newton, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1873, settled in Paulsboro in 1873, and is the first homœopathic physician that has located in that town. He is doing well.

WARREN E. NEWTON M.D.,

Was present and elected to membership of the Institute at its meeting in Chicago in 1893. He was the son of L. D. and Margaret Newton; was born in Fayette, Ill, March 28, 1857. Five years later his parents removed to Catawba Island, Lake Erie, where his youth was mostly passed. When he was twelve years old his father died, and ten years later, 1879, he began the study of medicine with Dr. David H. Gillard, of Port Clinton, Ohio. He graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, in 1882, and began practice at Huron, Ohio, where he continued one year. After practicing a short time in Sandusky, he formed a partnership with Dr. C. F. Ellis, at Ligonier, which continued from 1884 until 1890, when Dr. Ellis removed to Arkansas. Dr. Newton died March 16, 1895.

Am.Inst.Trans. 1895.

Since our last meeting the grim messenger, death, has taken from us Dr. Warren E. Newton, of Ligonier, who was one of our strongest members. He was only thirty-eight years of age, in the vigor of his physical and professional manhood, not having yet reached his zenith professionally. Had his life been spared he would have become a leader. He was a graduate of the Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and had been a resident of Ligonier for eleven years, where he had a splendid practice, and was surrounded by more friends than most of us enjoy. He had all the comforts necessary to make one happy in this life. He was the second of our members whose death we were called on to chronicle.

The chairman appointed Drs. Bowen, Thomas and Franz,

a committee on resolutions, who presented the following for adoption:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Father of us all, in his inscrutable wisdom, on the 16th day of March, 1895, to take from us our beloved friend and professional brother, Dr. Warren E. Newton, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree from the throne above, yet we cannot understand why one so young and useful should be taken from us, and we mourn for him; that we tender his mother, sister, and brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their grief; that this resolution be spread upon the records and a copy be sent to the family." On motion of Dr. Buchtel the resolution was adopted. **Méd Current June 1895**

NICHELSON, ~~W H~~ WILLIAM HERBERT



DR. WILLIAM HERBERT NICKELSON.

Dr. William Herbert Nickelson was born in Lowville, New York, May 18, 1858. His father, Charles Nickelson, and mother, Martha Smith Nickelson, lived first on a farm, but in 1863 moved to Canton, where Mr. Nickelson became an insurance agent. They had eight children, of whom Herbert was the sixth.

A sturdy youth, full of life and vigor, he began early to help bear the family burdens. He was doing hard work in vacation time before leaving public school, and he continued the practice during his college course. Much of his business ability was gained while soliciting and writing insurance during vacations, under his father's supervision.

Herbert was a mere child when the family moved to Canton, but he soon made up his mind to have a college education. Entering at seventeen, he was well fitted for the classical course and a year in advance of the requirements in mathematics. His favorite study was probably Greek, but he thoroughly enjoyed mathematics also. A student of quick mind, he was always prompt, cheerful, and of good habits, loyal to his college and class. He joined the Presbyterian Church early in life and was a regular attendant during his college course.

After graduation in 1879, he immediately began a course in medicine at Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. In 1881 he received the degree of M. D. from Hahnemann and also that of M. A. from St. Lawrence. May of the same year saw him settled in Adams, New York, where he continued to practice medicine until the moment of his death, which occurred in his office, March 14, 1910. Dr. Nickelson's medical work was that of the general practitioner, in which he was very successful. He was the first president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York in 1906-07 and vice-president of the New York State Homœopathic

THOMAS H. NICKELSON

Society in 1907-08. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, joining in 1886; of the Cecilia Chapter, A. E. S.; Rising Sun Lodge, No. 234, F. and A. M.; Adams Chapter, No. 205 R. A. M., the K. T., Watertown Commandery; and Media Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Nickelson married Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Cyrus Kellogg and Susan Phillips Stone, on February 1, 1883. One daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born in 1884.

Dr. Nickelson was a lover of home and spent his leisure there, though he found time for much work in the church and in the various societies of which he was a member. He was made trustee of the Presbyterian Church in Adams in 1890 and elder in 1900, and he continued to serve in both capacities until his death.

His high standing as a citizen of Adams is evidenced by his serving as trustee of Adams Collegiate Institute from 1899 to 1902 and as its treasurer from the latter date until his death, as director of the Citizens' National Bank from 1904, as Health Officer from 1906, and as surgeon of the New York Central Railroad from January, 1910. He was always keenly interested in public affairs and especially in the schools, where he took a lively interest on the athletic field. He was an ardent friend of the students and was always solicitous for their advancement. Many a young man he had aided to pursue his studies farther. He always advocated the study of Greek as one of the best means, if not the best, of training the mind. That his influence and interest were appreciated by the school authorities is shown by the dismissal of the high school during the funeral services and a memorial service the same day in the high school auditorium. He was a man of rare business ability and sound judgment, which he was always ready to share. He was a friend of the poor and a liberal giver to charity. He lived to serve, and he did not live in vain. From everywhere the words of his patients and the people who knew him testify to his usefulness, both in the sick room and in public service.

Dr. Nickelson was always too busy for travel or the enjoyment of ease, but failing health induced him to visit the West Indies in the winter of

1907-08. He returned somewhat improved and, although never in sound health after that, his abounding energy would not suffer him to rest, and he died as he had lived, at work in his beloved profession.

Jl A I H Apr
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NICHOL, THOMAS, M. D., of Montreal, Canada, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 26th, 1831. His father was the Rev.

Robert Nichol, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was Jeanie Elliot, daughter of

John Elliot, of Flatt—a farm in Roxburghshire, close to the English border, held by the Elliot family, of the Dukes of Buccleuch, for the last four hundred years. His ancestors are of mingled Norman and Saxon blood—the name being still common in Normandy—and they were always among the most turbulent of the border “moss troopers,” so famous in song and story. He was educated in the excellent private schools of Edinburgh. After leaving school he engaged in mercantile pursuits; but having a settled dislike to a commercial career, he emigrated to Canada in the spring of 1861. He settled near London, Canada West, where he taught school.

In the spring of 1854, he was attacked with very severe laryngitis, which eventually prostrated him. In his extremity he called in Dr. A. T. Bull, now of Buffalo, N. Y., and in a month's time he was fully recovered. Although by training an allopath, this cure determined him to become a homœopathic physician. On August 10th, 1854, he entered Dr. Bull's office. In the following October he proceeded to Philadelphia to study in the oldest of the homœopathic schools. Here he had the benefit of the teachings, among others, of Williamson, Ward, Semple, Small, Gardener and Beakley. The next spring he returned to his Canadian home.

The summer of 1855 he devoted to teaching, and his leisure to his medical studies. In the fall he again returned to Philadelphia. He now connected himself with the Hahnemannian Medical Institute, and was almost immediately elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, holding the position for two entire sessions.

7 In March, 1854, he graduated, and by the advice of Dr. William Springer, of Ingersoll, he settled in Simcoe, county of Norfolk, Canada West. The field was most unprom-

ising, not more than ten people in a population of twenty-six thousand being able even to define homœopathy; but he remained there for eight years, and built up a large and remunerative practice, in great measure made by lecturing on homœopathy and pathology. It now sustains three physicians of the homœopathic school.

In 1859, he married Miss Jeanie Griere, only daughter of William Griere, Esq., of Simcoe. They have now a daughter and three sons, all the latter being intended for the medical profession. In the same year (1859) the Legislature of Canada passed an Act legalizing the practice of homœopathy, and in July of that year he passed the Board in company with six others. In 1860, he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and this honorable distinction he still retains. In the same year he was commissioned as Lieutenant of Artillery.

In 1861, he was elected a member of the Homœopathic Medical Board, on which he served for four years. In 1864, he began to feel the effects of his severe and increasing labors, and desiring a less arduous field, he, on Christmas of that year, removed to Belleville, county of Hastings, Canada West. There he remained for six years, doing a very excellent practice. In 1867, the seminary at Belleville had university powers conferred upon it by special Act of Parliament, under the style and title of Albert University. Dr. Nichol was appointed and still continues a member of the University Senate. At the same time he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Ethnology, and filled the chair for four years. In November, 1870, he removed to Montreal. Since 1868, he has been connected with the *American Observer*, as editor of the department of diseases of women and children. To this journal he has contributed a number of articles, and among the most important is a series on the respiratory affections of childhood. These articles will be published in book form when completed. He is now engaged on the Albert University Law Course. In medicine Dr. Nichol practises strictly according to the homœopathic law. He pays great

Ans

Dear Sir

Please send
me a list of horn books
and journals you have
on hand.

Yours truly
Thos J. Richd M.

140 Mansfield St

Montreal

May 25, 1889

Canada

attention to pathology, and invariably prescribes the single remedy, which he holds to be of greater importance than the high dilution. He repudiated pellets many years ago, and now uses almost exclusively triturated tinctures and dilutions.

THOMAS NICHOL, M.D., died June, 14, 1890, at his home, Montreal, Canada, in the 60th year of his age. His death was indirectly due to overwork during the epidemic of "la grippe" last winter, when he broke down with symptoms of heart paralysis. With rest and care, however, his health was so much improved that by April he was able to resume work; but his trouble returned, and he unexpectedly died while sitting in his library chair.

Dr. Nichol was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 26, 1831. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and gave young Thomas a good Scotch education, and trained him up in the way that he should go. He served his time at the dry-goods trade in Scotland. At the age of twenty he came to Canada, where he taught school. In 1854 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. T. Bull, of London, Canada, graduating at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1857. He at once began practice in Simcoe, Ontario, and was married two years later. In 1865 he moved to Belleville, where he was made Professor of Physiology and Ethnology in Albert College. In 1870 he settled in Montreal, where he continued

to reside and devote himself to his professional duties up to the hour of his death.

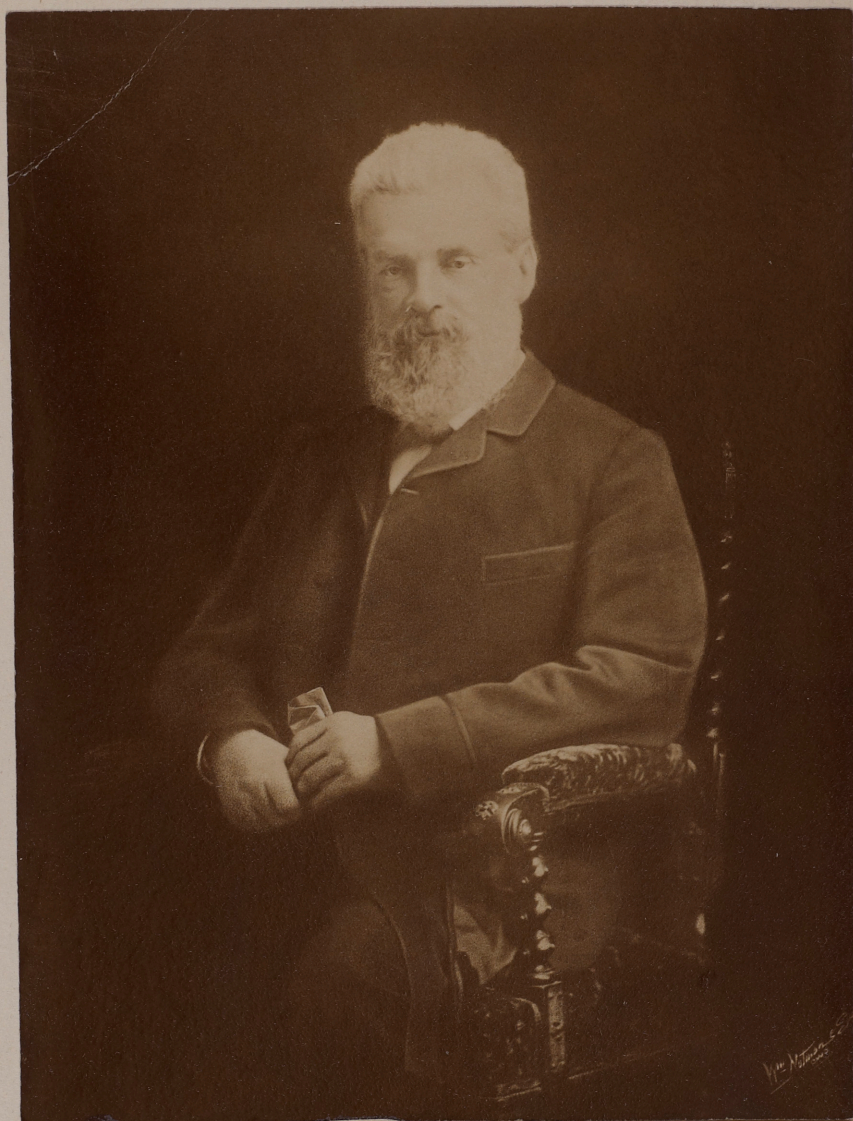
At an early age Dr. Nichol evinced a fondness for reading, and all his life he was an enthusiastic student. His library, containing over 2000 volumes, was the pride of his professional life. He was a frequent contributor to our periodical literature and the author of a work on *Diseases of the Nares, Larynx and Trachea in Childhood*.

This Society, recognizing the high order of his literary and professional attainments, elected him a corresponding member in 1873. Since that time he contributed a number of valuable papers to our meetings.

Few men have enjoyed the honor of having so many titles conferred upon them as did Dr. Nichol. Besides his degree of M.D., which he received in 1857, he took the degree of LL.B. from Victoria University in 1874, and the degree of LL.D. in 1881. He also took the degree of B.C.L. at McGill University in 1875, and the degree of D.C.L. in 1887.

Dr. Nichol was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1890.



The Late Jos. Nichol, n.d.; LL.B., S.C.L.
Montreal Canada.

WILLIAM NOTMAN & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.



17 BLEURY STREET
MONTREAL.

2

THOMAS NICHOL, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

FROM the *N. E. Medical Gazette*, for August, we learn the sad news that Dr. Thomas Nichol, of Montreal, Canada, is no more. Dr. Nichol took an active interest in all matters relating to homœopathy. His writing had gained for him a world-wide reputation. He was one of the few physicians who have been honored by the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania with an election to corresponding membership, a testimonial to his rare worth as an author and a physician.

To those who met Dr. Nichol during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the news of his death comes as a great shock. The Doctor was not in the best of health at that time; but with the great care he was then taking and the prolonged rest, it was thought that the worst was over. He spoke of revisiting us in another year, a visit which we, as well as he, looked forward to with pleasure.

Very few men studied as did Dr. Nichol; few appreciated as did he, the value of a large library. As great as his love for the profession of his choice, was his love of doing good to his fellow-men.

Hahn. Mo. Sept. 1890

Thomas Nichol, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., of Montreal, Canada, died June 14, 1890. Dr. Nichol was very widely known. His writings and rare ability brought him into unusual prominence. He was one of the few who have been honored with corresponding membership in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Penna. Although his health had been precarious of late, yet few expected his career to be terminated so soon, but all hoped for an early restoration. A constant love of doing good in all practical ways was a predominating characteristic of his life. He loved his fellow man and such love partaken of

the character of the Divine. His reward is sure.

H.M. May 1891

THOMAS NICHOL, M.D.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Dr. Nichol was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 26, 1831. He studied medicine under Dr. Alexander T. Bull, of Montreal, and in attendance upon the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania from 1854 to 1857. He received his diploma in February, 1857.

He practiced at Chatham, Simcoe and Belleville, in Ontario, but in 1860 settled in Montreal, where he upheld the standard of homœopathy with a determination and courage worthy of all praise. He maintained his position, notwithstanding much opposition, and by various publications insisted upon keeping it before the people. He issued a series of Tracts on Homœopathy and many papers of a popular character. In 1885 he published a work on *Diseases of the Larynx and Trachea in Children* and contributed many clinical papers to the medical journals.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Victoria University, Ontario, and that of B.C.L. from McGill University, Montreal—in both cases after examinations.

He is reported to have died June 14, 1890, but no particulars have been received.

A I H 1891

Am Hom Obs Jan 1871

PERSONAL.

Nichol.—Prof Thomas Nichol has removed from Belleville, Ontario to Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Dr. Nichol commenced the study of Medicine with A. T. Bull M. D., at London, Canada, in the year 1854; attended three courses of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pa., at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1857. He practiced eight years in Simcoe where three homœopathic physicians are now sustained. For six years he upheld the banner of *Similia* at Belleville where he is succeeded by Albert W. Sovereign M. D.

For four years he has been Professor of Physiology and Ethnology in Albert University.

As Editor of the department of *Diseases of Women and Children* in this journal he has given to the profession a series of elaborate papers which have received very warm commendations. During the coming year we expect that he will be able to furnish contributions for every number.

OBITUARY.—Thomas Nichol, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., died at his residence at Montreal June 14th, 1890, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1851 he came to America, taught school until 1854, when he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He was always a thorough student, not only of professional subjects, but of topics of general interest. Law, theology and military history had special attractions for him. His pen was always ready and he made some noteworthy contributions to medical literature. His only separate work is "*Diseases of the Larynx, Nares and Trachea in Childhood.*" Modest and unassuming, he was the exemplification of manliness, refinement and honor. The profession sustains a severe loss in the death of Dr. Nichol. May Canada give us many more like him.

N Am J1

Hom

Sept 1890

OBITUARY.

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It is with sincere and profound sorrow that the GAZETTE bids farewell, in the following deeply interesting memoir written by his son, to Dr. Thomas Nichol, who for many years has been reckoned among its most frequent contributors, most helpful counsellors, and warmest friends. Dr. Nichol's services, literary and clinical, to homœopathy will pass into the brightest pages of its history. The profession mourns a tireless worker, and his colleagues a faithful and well-loved friend.—ED. GAZETTE.

THOMAS NICHOL, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Thomas Nichol was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 26th, 1831, and died in Montreal, on June 14th, 1890, in the sixtieth year of his age.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Nichol, a Presbyterian minister in Edinburgh, and Jane Elliott of Liddesdale-on-the-Border; he was christened Thomas Scott Elliot Graham, but he discarded them all in favor of Thomas,—above all things he loved simplicity. He received a good Scotch education and home-training. Early in life evincing a great taste for reading, he would save a few pence till he had enough to buy one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and then burn the midnight oil reading it.

At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a dry-goods firm in Jedburgh,* where he served his time, occupying his spare moments in studying Latin, Greek, geometry, etc., and in visiting well-known places in the neighborhood, such as Abbotsford, Sir Walter Scott's seat, Melrose Abbey, Jedburgh Abbey, and roaming over the Eildon Hills, the scenes of his youth, which he often recalled to memory dear. When he was twenty years of age, he bade farewell to his native land, which he never revisited, and set sail for Canada, which being made in a sailing vessel, occupied some six weeks, his twenty-first birthday coming while he was at sea. He landed at Quebec in May, 1851, and went to Westminster, near London, Ontario.

The subject of this memoir taught school till 1854, when he commenced to study medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., graduating in the class of 1857,—his classmates being S. M. Angell, of New Orleans; J. W. Dowling, of New York; O. B. Gause, of Aiken, S. C.; W. H. Lougee, of Lawrence, Mass.; D. E. Gardiner, Bushrod Washington James, and Alex. R. Shaw, of Philadelphia. The vacations between the sessions he spent in the office of Dr. Alexander Thompson Bull, in London, Ontario, but who is at present residing in Buffalo, N. Y.

After graduating, he settled in Simcoe, Co. Norfolk, Ontario, where on October 10th, 1859, he married Miss H. J. Grieve, by whom he had issue, three sons and three daughters, all of whom survive him, with the exception of his eldest daughter, who died in infancy. He continued to practise in Simcoe till 1865, when he moved to Belleville, Co. Hastings, Ontario. While there he was Professor of Physiology and Ethnology, in the University of Albert College,—but he found that the hard country practice did not agree with him. Driving across the Bay of Quinté in the winter being very dangerous, he nearly lost his life on more than one occasion, so he decided on moving again in November, 1870, this time going further east to Montreal, Quebec, the "Commercial Metropolis" of the Dominion. He continued to practise his profession in this city until his death.

He was a great student from his early youth upwards, one of the things in which he took great pride being his medical library, which consisted of over 2,000 volumes at the time of his death. On the fly-sheet of every volume he had the following written:—

"When we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it, becomes a crime."—Hahnemann.

His friend, Dr. R. Ludlam of Chicago, who visited him in 1885, was so struck with it, that he made it the text of a lay-sermon delivered in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, entitled "The Thorough Physician."

*The county town of Roxburghshire.

almost abstinence and refinement; he did not use tobacco in any form, and was a life-long total abstainer; he did not believe in drinking tea or coffee, his sole beverage for thirty-five years being his favorite cocoa, which he took at every meal. He was an early riser, often accomplishing two or three hours' work before breakfast. He was not fond of amusement or gaiety; he preferred spending his spare

nal life, his first article being "The Specifics of Homœopathy," for April, "The Misrepresentations of writing for different journals

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andor and refinement, were l unassuming in his general estimate of his own character He was a man of marked in- ill, kindly affections, steady abits incompatible with the

Personal and News Items.

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late resident physician to Brooklyn Homœop
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has opened an office at No 51 Wall street, Bo
P. M. He still retains his office at 73 Rutlan

ss of instruction in Orifical Surgery will be
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chicago, Ill.

A second-hand Archer chair, in good condi
Otis Clapp & Son's, 10 Park square, Bosto

1890.

Obituary.

383

Dr. Nichol became a writer early in his professional life, his first article being published before he received his degree; it was on "The Specifics of Homœopathy," and was printed in "*The Canadian Journal of Homœopathy*," for April, 1856. He afterwards wrote a series of articles on "The Misrepresentations of Homœopathy," for the same journal. He continued writing for different journals in the United States till the beginning of this year.

He was at one time editor of the department of Diseases of Women and Children, in the old "*American Observer*," for which he wrote a number of articles, besides the results of some provings of *asclepias tuberosa*, *dioscorea villosa*, *gelseminum sempervirens*, and *ptelea trifoliata*, and for which latter proving he was awarded Gross' "Comparative Materia Medica," by E. M. Hale, M.D., of Chicago, January 1st, 1868, as a prize for the best proving of the drug.

His only separate work that was published was "Diseases of the Nares, Larynx, and Trachea, in Childhood," 1885. He had planned that as the first volume of a series on Diseases of Children, but increasing practice and the cares incidental to a busy life kept him so fully occupied that he never found time to accomplish it, though every year he published one of a series of tracts, "The Montreal Tracts on Homœopathy," of which six were published, as follows: —

"Diphtheria, and its Management." 1884.

"Small-pox, and its Prevention." 1885.

"The Test of Homœopathy." 1886.

"Croup, and its Management." 1887.

"The Misrepresentations of Homœopathy." 1888.

"Congestion of the Lungs, and its Dangers." 1889.

This year he purposed celebrating "the centenary of homœopathy" by publishing a tract on "Hahnemann, the Discoverer of Homœopathy." He also wrote a series of articles on "The Therapeutics of Small-pox," for "*The New England Medical Gazette*," which were afterwards republished in pamphlet form.

He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the homœopathic literature, especially the journals, he being a subscriber to over thirty of them. He took a deep interest, too, in the struggles of the younger men in the profession, and he was always ready to assist them by his counsel and advice.

His reasoning faculty was strong, and he was in his element in whatever required minute investigation and research. Sound common sense was a distinguishing characteristic of his active and penetrative mind. In everything he was methodical, accurate, and exact. He read much in general, as well as in professional subjects, — law, theology, and military history had a great attraction for him. He took a deep interest in the late war between the North and the South, — his sympathies, of course, were with the North, — and he had the whole campaign at his fingertips, so much so that it almost led his friends to believe that he had been through it. While in New York last winter, almost the first thing he went to see was the Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, which he thought was very fine, — and he also went to see Meissonier's superb painting, "1807," in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Another favorite with him was the "Battle of Waterloo." It was his habit for many years to read a short account of the battle as each anniversary came round, on June 18th; besides, he had read all available accounts of the battle, both from the French, as well as English, standpoints. On almost every topic, — politics, theology, literature, science, he had well-matured and decided opinions, and he produced with ready and confident expression the treasures of a thoughtful and cultivated mind.

Honor, propriety, delicacy, manliness, sincerity, candor and refinement, were prominent features of his moral nature. Modest and unassuming in his general demeanor, he had yet a proper self-respect and a sure estimate of his own character and position. He always bore himself with dignity. He was a man of marked individuality, undemonstrative deportment, strong will, kindly affections, steady friendship, and firm, but liberal mind. He had no habits incompatible with the utmost delicacy and refinement; he did not use tobacco in any form, and was a life-long total abstainer; he did not believe in drinking tea or coffee, his sole beverage for thirty-five years being his favorite cocoa, which he took at every meal. He was an early riser, often accomplishing two or three hours' work before breakfast.

He was not fond of amusement or gayety; he preferred spending his spare

time with his family and his beloved books, his only holiday being two weeks spent at his country residence, — Alabama Cottage, — Little Metis, every summer.

He was strict and unfaltering in his own devotion to duty, and required similar attention on the part of all those with whom he had anything to do. Harmoniously blended with his mental endowments, were moral qualities of a very high order.

He was a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and Quebec; a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1872; a corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the American Obstetrical Society, of New York, 1885; a member of the American (Homœopathic) Provers' Union, 1856; and a contributor to Arndt's "System of Medicine, Based on the Law of Homœopathy," to which he contributed the articles on typhoid fever, typhus fever, and relapsing fever.

He was a graduate of Victoria University of Cobourg, Ontario, where he took his LL.B. degree in 1874, and LL.D. in 1881. He graduated B.C.L. at McGill University, Montreal, in 1875, and D.C.L. in 1887, being the first one to take the degree *in course*, passing all the examinations, and submitting a thesis to the University on "The Laws of Blockade." He had an intense dislike to honorary degrees; he believed in working for them; if a degree was worth having, it was worth working for — the knowledge gained was more to him than an empty, barren title.

He was a local preacher in the Methodist church of Canada; hardly a Sunday passed without seeing him, notwithstanding his busy life, at some of the missions surrounding the city. Many of the children at those missions will miss his well-known form at their annual Christmas festival, when he usually distributed toys, books, etc., to each of them, taking as much delight as the youngest of them. He always studied a certain amount each day, being very systematic in all his doings. The last medical work he had finished (just a few days before his death), was Farrington's "Clinical Materia Medica," a work which he valued very highly.

His last illness dates from the epidemic of "La Grippe," last Christmas. He had intended visiting Dr. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, but a telegram received, announcing the death of his friend, changed his plans.

The heavy work of the latter part of December and the month of January began to tell on him, and he broke down on Thursday, Feb. 6th, when he was seized with an attack of "paralysis of the heart," early in the morning. His friends did not think he could possibly pull through it, but he had a wonderful vitality, and by careful attention and nursing, he was able to leave town in the latter part of February, when he went to New York to consult his old friend and class-mate, Dr. J. W. Dowling. After staying in New York a few days to get rested, he went on to Philadelphia to visit his friends of former days, and recuperate his health. He improved so rapidly that he was able to come home the beginning of April. He seemed much better for his stay in the "City of Brotherly Love," but was not able to do a full day's work. He continued to improve till June 6th, when a carbuncle began to trouble him. On June 12th, he felt so well that he went out for a little while in the afternoon, seeing some patients while out; he did the same thing on the following day, and on retiring to bed that evening, he said he felt very well. He arose next morning at half-past eight o'clock, and took breakfast with his family; then he went into his library, where he did some medical reading, saw some patients, and had just finished a letter, when his youngest son, who was in the room with him arranging some books on the shelves, happened to turn around, and noticing that his father did not look well, called to his mother; but before they got to him he had fallen over in his chair. They raised him up, but he only breathed two or three times very heavily, and then expired, surrounded by his sorrowing family, and the library he loved so well. His eldest son was the only one absent, he having gone out at ten o'clock to visit some patients.

He died at a quarter-past ten o'clock, and up to that time he seemed to be pretty well, considering what he had gone through the week before, but none of his family foresaw what was about to happen.

The funeral took place from his late residence, 140 Mansfield street, on June 17th, to St. James' Methodist church, and thence to Mt. Royal Cemetery, where he was finally laid at rest, on July 10th.

His sons, Drs. William and Scott Nichol, are continuing their father's practice at the old home.

NICHOLAS, GEORGE D

GEORGE D. NICHOLAS, Elyria, Ohio, born Cleveland, Ohio, December 27, 1877; graduated, 1901, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; member of American Institute of Homœopathy and Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity.

NICHOLAS, GEORGE L., M.D., of Platteville, Wisconsin, was born, August 16, 1862, at Georgetown, Wis.

He was educated in the common schools and in the State Normal school at Platteville, Wisconsin. After finishing his education he taught in the public school in his state for three years, and then turned his attention to the study of medicine, entering the office of Dr. J. W. Cutler in the year 1877. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in the year 1890.

Soon after receiving his medical degree he entered into partnership with his former preceptor and commenced practice in the office where he began to study medicine. The partnership lasted about a year and a half when Dr. Nicholas became possessor of the entire practice, the senior member of the firm retiring.

Dr. Nicholas was married August 27, 1891, and has one child.



NICOLAY, WILLIAM J., M. D., of Minier, Ills., was born in Somerset county, Pa., May 31st, 1835. His early education was received in the common and normal schools of his native county, with such profitable results, that, at the age of eighteen, he was qualified to assume the position of a teacher, which he occupied for several years. About the year 1859, his mind being forcibly attracted to the study of medicine, he procured some text-books of the different schools, which he studied during his leisure hours, with a view to satisfy his mind as to the merits of the rival theories, examining them all with unbiased impartiality. His studies and investigations resulted in his entering the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1861, remaining there until the close of the spring session, when he resumed his occupation as school teacher, continuing, however, his medical studies during his leisure hours, as before.

Three years subsequently he entered the office of Dr. Enos Holmes, a prominent allopathic physician of Hillsboro, O., which gave him the advantage of comparing that system with the eclectic, and, in July of the following year, established himself in local practice in Russell, O., still guided by the advice of his former preceptor; in the meantime having married Miss Mary Ethel Shannon, of Bloomington, Ills.

Two years passed away in this manner, when he determined to pursue a second course of lectures, entering the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., from which institution he received his diploma May 28th, 1866.

Whilst at Cincinnati a circumstance occurred which changed the current of his after life. It was his good fortune to have for a room companion a student of homœopathy. Although having already regarded that system favorably, he was not sufficiently acquainted with it to decide upon its merits; but his frequent conversations with his new friend, and the study of his books, opened his eyes to the light, convinced him that homœopathy is the only true system extant.

He became a sincere convert, commencing on his return home to administer the remedies prescribed by the new science. Finding that this method of treatment produced far more satisfactory results than the old one, he could no longer conscientiously practise allopathy; abandoning it entirely for the new system, to which he gave his whole attention.

In the fall of 1867 he removed from Russell, and, in the beginning of 1868, we find him established in Minier, Tazewell county, Ills. He has always enjoyed a good practice, but during the last five years it has astonishingly increased.

Dr. Nicolay has impartially investigated the theories of the three schools of medicine—the allopathic, the eclectic, and the homœopathic—and it is but just to assume that, in his judgment at least, the claims of the last are paramount to those of the other two.

Name in full

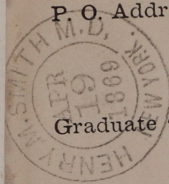
Wm. F. Nicolay, M.D.,

P. O. Address in full

Minier, Illinois.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Eclectic Medical Institute,
Cin. Ohio.



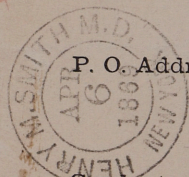


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Wm J. Nicolay, M. D.

NICHOLS, A BURTON

Name in full



P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

A Burton Nichols M.D.

Spartan Monroe Co Wisconsin

Medical
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Chicago Ill.

NICHOLS, A B

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Dr. A. B. Nichols, of Sparta, died April 1st from cancer of the face. Dr. N. was a quiet but enthusiastic member of the profession. He suffered from infancy from severe eczema of the face which finally assumed the cancerous degeneration. These three cases have each of them an interesting medical bearing. Peace to their ashes.

NICHOLS, A S



CHARLES FESSENDEN NICHOLS, Boston, Massachusetts, was born February 20, 1846, at Salem, Massachusetts, son of Charles Saunders and Amelia Ann Ainsworth Nichols, both of old New England stock. He attended the public schools of Salem and the Oliver Carleton Latin school of Salem. He took up the study of medicine at Harvard Medical College, graduating thence in 1870. He thereafter pursued his initial study of homœopathy with Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft, becoming his assistant, finally his partner, during about fifteen years. At Dr. Wesselhoeft's suggestion, Chief Justice Elisha H. Allen of Hawaii invited Dr. Nichols to practice at Honolulu, introducing him into the family of Kamehemaha. He thus introduced homœopathy into the Hawaiian islands, 1871. Among his patients were the king and members of the royal family. In 1869, or

1870, he served as interne at Carney Hospital, Boston. He was formerly a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1874 and 1875 he edited the "New England Gazette." Dr. Nichols' contributions to literary, medical and scientific publications have been numerous and authoritative. He married, first, Grace Houston, and, second, Janette Arenberg. His children are Fessenden Arenberg and Cherry Elizabeth Nichols.

King Vol IV

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

HOTEL PELHAM, BOYLSTON STREET, COR. TREMONT ST.
Telephone 544 Tremont.

C. F. NICHOLS, M. D.

Boston, 8. July, 1892.

Dr. Foster :-

His article was never
issued as a reprint.

Take the liberty to send the original
form, - an attack upon Dr. Bell, and
"Science" Jan. 22, '92.

C. F. Nichols

Dr. J. L. Bradford

SCIENCE

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1892.

"DIVINE HEALING."¹

ABOUT twenty years ago a half-educated trifle from Germany, babbling, as they all do now, a travesty of undigested "metaphysical philosophy" displayed in a nimbus of religious cant, concerning whom the most injurious reports were circulated and have never been contradicted — this man became the apostle of a large following, and the worthy founder of the most notorious of the "schools" spawning ever since in the shallow waters of "Christian science," and there is of late a pitiful increase of faith, particularly on the part of religious people, in the prayers, promises and neglect of these healers, until cancer, diphtheria, and typhoid are left without challenge or remorse in the control of "Divine Healers," "Christian Scientists," "Faith" and "Mind Curers," and "inspired" persons in all garbs, who advertise variously, while each calls all others "quack."

Here is a "philosophy" which literally insists that there is neither pain nor disease;² cancer is an imagination. How patient, after all, are our legislators!

Serious argument against the hypocritical nonsense of these parasites in the medical profession would hardly have seemed called for, — so silly is the silliness, so crazy the craze, — were it not true that their influence is widely and perniciously felt. As keen an observer as Mr. Edward Eggleston has thought the status of "Christian Science" so serious an evil that his last work, "The Faith Doctor," is a strong indictment of its murderous counsels.

Popularity is easily gained, for the dead tell no tales. Christian Science murmurs its experimental prayer over the sick as material, while its triumphal march gathers a noisy ovation from the imaginative, the neurotic, the convalescing, and from certain surgical cases, stiff-jointed, rheumatic, or weak, and simply needing reassurance to take up beds and walk. From New England to the extreme West, towns and communities swarm with the new "practitioners." "The number of these regularly graduated cannot be accurately estimated, but they are numbered by the thousand. Within the limits of one school there are about thirty organized churches, and also one hundred and twenty societies which maintain regular services."³

Numerous periodicals make their appeal in such priestly vestments as have never been assumed by *Ayer's Almanac* or the most plausible of the *Guides to Health*. Twenty-three institutes, scientific and metaphysical, are advertised in one periodical.⁴

Here whoever listens becomes a titled practitioner (C.S.) and is "inspired," however brief the course of instruction. "There are about fifty dispensaries and reading-rooms, and

a rapidly increasing literature for Christian Science; one of the other schools, Mind Cure, has also a large number of organizations similar in character."⁵

Reputable physicians occasionally yield to the importunities of patients, or the specious argument from the assumed standpoint of religion, and endorse the practice of Faith Cure, wholly or in part. Given an inch, an ell is taken, and the fanatical statement has already been made that there exists no opposition to Divine Healing on the part of medical men.⁶

Yet every veracious medical article and authentic report written during the past decade to show the service of air, diet, exercise, baths, or medication, is the enlightened protest of science, i.e., of confirmed and verified experience, in opposition to sensational, hysterical, superstitious pseudo-science.

Concession on the part of any physician to the childish credulity of a bygone age is simply high treason to his noble profession. A medical man who is still conducting cases of successful treatment should reflect upon his ingratitude to Alma Mater, and upon the comment which must greet a step which seems to stultify his own professional life and give support to a dangerous class in the community. His colleagues will, inevitably, question his sincerity and ask for a logical defense.

Religious observances have their time and place, but the Almighty evidently always employs means; the preachers are accepted agents in matters spiritual, perhaps the doctors are the convenient instruments to cure disease.

A disorder so serious, visible, established, and contagious as diphtheria, is not to be left to faith and prayer alone. The writer has never seen a cure wrought by such agency; but he has met with several instances where, in this disease, faith without works has brought about a most disastrous result. Prayer accompanying unskilled attendance in childhood has proved to be infanticide.

The fact remains (statistics are stubborn) that "The Prayer Test" submitted some years ago was unsuccessful in application, both here and in England, and it is not now referred to by those who so confidently offered it.

Consumption is unwisely chosen as a chief example of the hopelessly incurable, therefore to be abandoned to prayer.⁷ Dr. Cullis has here failed to help;⁸ the bacteria still defy his methods. But medical science accomplishes very much in this disease, more and more from year to year. Even the removal of patients to antiseptic air and a warmer climate completely cures in many instances. Dr. Burnett recently reported fifty cases of advanced consumption of the lungs cured in England in spite of the climate, and medical authorities are nearly unanimous in promising aid at early stages of phthisis. Why should we, so equipped with books, professional training, experience, and a sense of responsibility toward our fellows, abandon the care of consumption to the pseudo-scientists?

¹ A portion of this paper was published in Boston Transcript, Dec. 21, 1891, in reply to a communication, Boston Transcript, Nov. 7, favoring Divine Healing as "the more excellent way."

² "Science and Health," pp. 188, 190, 231, etc. "You say a boil is inflamed and painful, but that is impossible" (231). "Inflammation, tubercles, hemorrhage and decomposition are but thoughts, beliefs" (188).

³ American Spectator, Dec., 1891.

⁴ Christian Science Journal, Jan., 1892.

⁵ Am. Spectator, Dec., 1891.

⁶ Journal of the Evangelical Alliance, Nov. 14, 1891.

⁷ Boston Transcript, Nov. 7; Chr. Science Journal, Jan., 1892; Science and Health, p. 188.

⁸ In the Consumptives' Home, a large faith institute, located in Boston.

It is most emphatically true, and to be recognized by every thoughtful mind abreast with the currents of modern life, that, underneath all the enormous quackery and folly of the healers, there are certain tendencies in the movement which are true and which have given to it power and influence. An influence early seen among us, and which, we trust, will be perpetuated as a final boon to the sick, was the leading of popular thought, in a hard and sceptical time, into a more spiritual conception of disease. Rightly applied, and by educated persons, such forces in nature as mesmerism (hitherto misapplied), and the still questionable hypnotism, seem destined to be of inestimable service in the treatment of all sickness, most obviously in disturbances of the nervous system.

Happily,

"The qualities that soothe and heal and bless
Are scattered at the feet of men like flowers."

There are men and women everywhere who forget fear and self and give out their beautiful life to the sick. No intelligent physician now neglects the mental, even the psychic states of his patients. Subtle gifts and powers are seen in the highest, or philanthropic, type of the medical man; fortunate is the patient whose doctor adds all noble ways and works to his professional acquirements. Abercrombie, Bigelow, and Clark were, temperamentally, sunshine, faith, patience, and hope.

Such ministrations are, however, but accessory to medical treatment, and should not arrogate the powers and functions of science,

"For who shall change, by prayers or thanksgivings,
The mystery of the cruelty of things?"

When the son of Mr. Moody, the revivalist, lay sick of scarlet fever, Mr. Moody's daily prayer, thousands helping him in the great tabernacle, was for the doctor's guidance. "May my boy's doctor be directed, and may he save my child!" That doctor's attitude toward revivals was so questionable that the boy's cure by prayer in this partnership was one among numerous modern miracles. But the M.D.'s chosen by D.D.'s are quite apt to be unbelievers. Even missionaries are shockingly delinquent in this matter, and waste no time by employing the mongrel attachés who follow the fathers, if only a scoffer full of knowledge be at hand. How often has the writer seen this wise prudence exercised by the mission leaders of the Sandwich Islands.

Perchance, to aid us all, a class of honest healers or helpers will at last arise whose representatives may not call themselves divine, and may not assume to cure all contagious and organic disease.

I venture, finally, to apply to the mental healers(?) words of an eloquent writer directed against others accused of like delinquency: "They trust to nature, which cannot, like an intelligent surgeon, bring together the gaping lips of a wound, and by their union effect a cure; which, not knowing how to tie a wounded artery, suffers a man in full health and energy to bleed to death; which, in order to remove a splinter from the cornea, destroys the whole eye by suppuration. In an affair so important as that of healing, a profession requiring such intelligence, judgment, and skill, how could they blindly take the vital power for their best instructor and guide, whilst reflective reason and unfettered judgment, those magnificent gifts of the Deity, have been granted to man to enable him infinitely to surpass its performances for the benefit of mankind?"

C. F. NICHOLS, M.D.

THE *Illustrated American* says: "it is necessary to send an expedition to rescue Mr. Peary and his party. The one will object to the relief expedition, to recall some of the conditions under which it started. Mr. Peary sought, before his departure, to believe that the difficulties encountered by him would be avoided in a large measure. He was sustained to some extent by the wonderland performed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. The dangers of snow and ice on the coast, the snow plains of the interior without doubt, served Dr. Nansen so well. After his return, he discovered that he had taken too rosy a view of things. His arrangements were not so complete as he supposed, so simple a matter as obtaining the cooperation of the Government, and the assistance of the natives, had been overlooked. When the party returned from Greenland, grave apprehensions for the safety of Peary and his companions was felt. And the situation becomes intensified when it is remembered that Peary has thus subjected to unnecessary risks of perhaps death among Arctic snow winds, his brave wife."

— We learn from *Mind* that the second International Congress of Experimental Psychology, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1892, and under the presidency of Professor Helmholtz, the following experiments have already been made by which contemporary psychological research was added to the chief lines of investigation. The experimental study of psychical phenomena, mind, it is intended to bring into proper perspective, and the departments of research as the neurology, cerebral conditions of mental processes, forms of mind in the infant, in the low animals, together with the connected pathology of mind and criminology. The hypnotic research will also be discussed in the results of the census of hallucinations. Among those who have already promised to attend the congress may be named Beaunis, Monsieur A. Binet, Professor Ribot, and Professor Richet (France); Professor Goldscheider, Dr. Hugo Münsterberg, Professor W. Preyer, and Dr. Baron von Sigmund; Professor Alfred Lehmann (Germany); Professor N. Lange (Russia); W. James, and Professor Stanley Hall (U.S.A.); and Professor V. Horsley, Dr. Ch. Mercier (England). It is also hoped that Dr. A. Ribot, and others, may be able to take part in the congress, and that some, as Professor W. Wundt, who will be doing it, may send papers. As a result of the congress it may be said that Professor Helmholtz's Psychological Questioning; Monsieur Binet's Psychology of Insects; Dr. Donalds's Psychology of the Skin; Professor Stanley Hall with Recent Researches on the Movements and Correlative Sensations with Loss of Volitional Power; Professor Helmholtz's Experiments and Theories concerning the Sensibility of the Sane, and Criminal; Dr. Münsterberg with Pleasure and Pain; and Professor Richet's Psychology. A committee of reception has been appointed, among others, the following names: Ferrier, Mr. F. Galton, Dr. Shadworth Hodgkin, Dr. Hughlings Jackson, Dr. C. Croom Robertson, Dr. G. J. Romanes, Dr.

IS "DIVINE HEALING" MEDICAL SCIENCE?

To the Editor of the Transcript: Referring to "Extracts from an Address by Dr. James Bell" favoring "Divine healing" in preference to medical treatment as the "more excellent way" (published in the Transcript of Nov. 7), and where Dr. Bell states that he has never known a physician to publish an article against Divine healing, I am impelled to say that if what follows is not an article, it is a protest, not against religious belief, but against the hypocritical nonsense of "Divine Healers," "Christian Scientists," "Faith" and "Mind Curers" and "inspired" persons in all garbs who advertise variously, while each calls all others "quack."

Yet every reputable medical article and authentic report written during the past decade to show the service of air, diet, exercise, baths, and above all, of the remedies employed by the homœopathic school, of which Dr. Bell is an honored member—is the enlightened protest of science, i. e., of confirmed and verified experience in opposition to sensational, hysterical, superstitious pseudo-science.

About twenty years ago a half-educated trifler from Germany, babbling, as they all do now, a travesty of undigested "metaphysical philosophy" displayed in a nimbus of religious cant, concerning whom the most injurious reports were circulated and have never been contradicted—this man, became the apostle and the worthy founder of the most notorious of the "schools," spawning ever since in the shallow waters of "Christian science," and there is of late a pitiful increase of faith on the part of religious people in the prayers, promises and neglect of these healers, until cancer, pneumonia, brain disease, consumption, or highly contagious diphtheria and typhoid, are left without challenge or remorse in their control, in the thoughtful control of people who insist that there is no pain or disease. Cancer is an imagination! How patient, after all, are our legislators!

Dr. Bell may have meant chiefly to attack the drugs administered by the ancient school of medicine, but, with unfortunate clearness, he appears to include his own practice for condemnation by the following: "It gives me most satisfaction when any of my friends take the Lord alone for their healer." Very possibly the address is not quite correctly reported, and Dr. Bell's intention may have differed somewhat from his words; at present he gives his influential support to a dangerous class in the community, and his silence will inevitably be misinterpreted by the public, which is sure to question his sincerity and ask for a logical defense; it is due to his colleagues that he should explain a statement by which he seems to stultify his own professional life; to be consistent, Dr. Bell must abandon medicine and become a preacher.

Concession on the part of any physician to the childish credulity of a bygone age is simply high treason to his noble profession. A medical man who is still publishing his cases of successful treatment should reflect upon his ingratitude to Alma Mater, and upon the comment which must greet a step so hasty by one standing high among his confreres who might very properly bring court martial against a foe in his own household.

Religious observances have their time and place, but the Almighty evidently always employs means; the preachers are accepted agents in matters spiritual, perhaps the doctors are the convenient instruments to cure disease.

It is most emphatically true, and to be recognized by every thoughtful mind abreast with the currents of modern life, that, underneath all the enormous quackery and folly of the healers, there are certain tendencies in the movement which are true and which have given to it power and influence. An influence early seen among us, and which, we trust, will be perpetuated as a final boon to the sick, was the leading of popular thought, in a hard and sceptical time, into a more spiritual conception of disease. Rightly applied and by educated persons, such forces in nature as mesmerism (hitherto misapplied), and the still questionable hypnotism seem destined to be of inestimable service in the treatment of all sickness, most obviously in disturbances of the nervous system.

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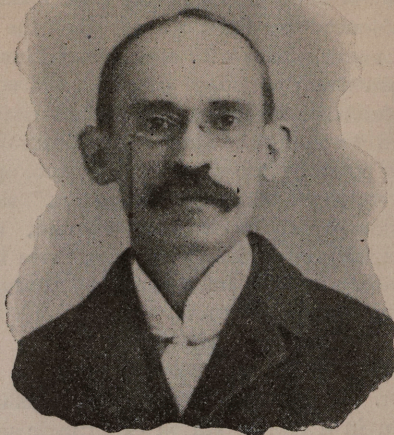
A disorder so serious, visible, established and contagious as diphtheria, is not to be left to faith and prayer alone; the writer has never seen a cure wrought by such agency, neither has Dr. Bell. Neither has a keen observer, Mr. Edward Eggleston, whose last work, "The Faith Doctor," is a strong indictment of the murderous counsels of Christian Science.

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C. F. NICHOLS.



GREAT GHOSTS; Or, Who Helped the Doctor?

BY C. F. NICHOLS, M. D.

The doctor had been hastily summoned. A famous "lady" medium was in maximum stress—simply mum for once in her life—with lockjaw and tetanic spasms, pinioned in the friendly arms of two strong men. She threw her head backward and her feet forward, while her eyes rolled, exhibiting ghastly white semi-lunar slits. There was very imperfect pumping of the heart, and apoplexy might easily be the sequel.

The apartment which promised tragedy was the editorial sanctum of a widely known spiritualistic newspaper. There were pictures of a very vanishing sort—"compound photos"—two or three faces behind and through one another with complex labels. Nothing purely soul softened the outlines of two wooden chairs, though such chairs have been known to amble. There was chaos of "copy;" and was the doctor justified if he surmised that leaden lies might lurk in the type, or other than printer's devil dwell here?

"She has an Essential Guide," said the editor. The editor is old, soft speaking, in a black coat which once had nap. "Our sister's guide aids her in this world's matters and will advise her whether to accept your service; it is a little girl who died at twelve years. She is also protected by her Astral Spirit, from Jupiter."

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"If you expect to save this woman, you'll have to be quick," retorted the doctor. And, lo! it is perceived that the doctor has *his* astral protector—Elfish, his astral, and of quizzical visage. Shall we call its fine sense, which "reveals the approach of evil," a sense of the ludicrous? How deftly it aids at disposing of the other astrals!

Pills were now offered, but a terrible spasm prevented their swallowing, and the doctor, half aside to the editor, ordered ether to be sent for; thus the jaws might be relaxed and the patient enabled to swallow the medicine. The subtle patient, her will struggling through the incubus of her disease, the ruling passion still strong, and

bent on having the last word, followed, through half shut eyes, the doctor's doings.

Medium Minimum now fell into a trance. "There is a doctor in the room," she sagely said, "but he is of good blood; one of us." And the spirit of Dr. John Mason Warren entered her body.

The new-comer was to consult with Dr. Warren; not a bad move, that self-respect be preserved, on part of the spirits. He also feared apoplexy and favored ether, in voice feeble and querulous, while his hand, through her's, shakily shook the doctor's. Now entered Dr. Dix I. Crosby. (Strange that she had found the two of all the "old school" who were lenient as his teachers to the young homœopathic student during his rebellious college life!) He also feared apoplexy and favored ether. "Doc," he said, in a jolly, healthy tone, and his hand took hold, full of muscle. "You remember, I used to call you 'Doc,' when you were but a student. I'm glad to say that I agree with you now—a-days in giving almost nothing at all; mortals are more sensitive than I used to think them."

The earth doctor now prepared to give the ether by inhalation, pouring a little on a cloth. "Don't," remonstrated his pulseless adviser. "It will accomplish all if you merely apply it to the skin." Ready to follow suggestion to the letter, the doctor was about to pour the ether on the surface of the patient's wrist, where the radial artery, with attendant nerves, might

mechanically feel its stimulus. "Paint the back of the wrist, if you stimulate the blood direct her heart will die," cautioned the Pulseless. "Yes, tweedle-dee is better than tweedle-dum," observed the doctor, his patience nearly exhausted, and he rubbed a little ether along the back of both wrists, studying meanwhile the action of her heart by pressing his forefinger on her pulse at the wrist where pulsation, gradually ebbing, had now been quite imperceptible for full twenty minutes. As a stream rushes along a brook-bed, instantly the obstruction is removed, the full flow with regular rhythm of her pulse came, and the heart, heard through the walls of her chest, resumed its action with perfect regularity. If intentional deception had been practiced, the control of the heart's beat by exertion of will had lasted dangerously long. It is well known that Washington Irving Bishop, the "mind reader," a voluntary controller of his heart, died about two years since in consequence of exerting this power for a much briefer period.

Set jaws now opened and the Relaxed swallowed without difficulty; purple congestion faded from the face; her white ear, the left, became a pink one, and full muscular power returned to her left arm, which before had seemed powerless.

All being quiet, the patient had taken beef tea, and now she slept. Suddenly queer twitchings and grimaces heralded

another sensation: "Alba is here, Solomon!" she muttered, in a solemn voice, with grave dignity, rising on her elbows. "Why not Album?" the doctor inquired. "Your Solomon would be sexless in the higher world."

"That's what I meant," she answered, evidently chagrined, but willing to learn. So Album it was, and King Solomon's words, pitifully ungrammatical, but delivered with stately dignity, dealt admirably with the medium, patronized the doctor, also feared apoplexy, and favored ether. Thus another great shade stalked across our stage.

This woman is likely to die in a few weeks; will her "delusion" prove true metal or brazen assurance? Will it stand a spectrum analysis in the light of truth?

NICHOLS, CHARLES L

C. L. Nichols, M. D.,

Office, 248 Main Street,

OFFICE HOURS, } 2 to 4 afternoon,
 } 7 to 8 evening.

Worcester, Mass. Sept 26th 1892

Dear Sir:

I enclose check for by
the books and would like
them sent to my office
No 248 Main St

Very truly yours
Chas L Nichols

NICHOLS, CHARLES L

61 PEARL STREET,
WORCESTER.

L. L. Bradford M.D.
Dear Sir:

I cannot tell how
much I am willing to give
until I know the price.

I wish you would kindly
write me the bottom price
including your commission
& I will at once answer
yes or no-

Very truly yours

St Chas L Nichol

Box 634

NICHOLS, FRANK IRWIN

FRANK IRWIN NICHOLS, White Plains, New York, born Springfield, Mass., May 27, 1878; literary education, Springfield High School; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1902; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

NICHOLS, G LOUIS

G. LOUIS NICHOLS, Hoboken, New Jersey, was born there September 21, 1870, son of Dr. Frank and Mary A. (Barton) Nichols. He attended the public schools of Hoboken, the Colgate Academy and the Collins street school in Hartford, Connecticut, and completed his professional training in the New York Homœopathic Medical

College and Hospital, receiving his degree in 1893. He pursued a special course under Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago in 1893; was connected with Grace Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1893; practiced at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, from 1894 to 1901, and since that time in Hoboken. Dr. Nichols has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, is a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

King Vol 1V

NICHOLS, HERBERT S.

A RADIOGRAPH THROUGH A SHOE.

Dr. H. S. Nichols, of Hahnemann, Makes Successful Experiments.

CLEAR NEGATIVES OBTAINED

Every Bone of the Foot and the Shoe-Nails Clearly Shown—Locates a Fishhook in a Patient's Thumb in Ten Minutes.

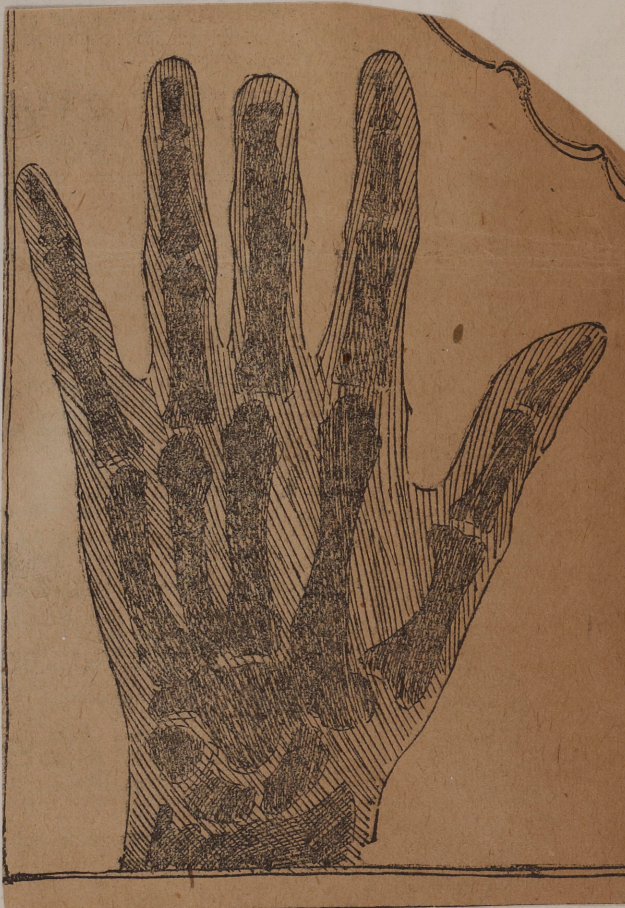
The cuts which appear herewith, illustrate two interesting experiments with the Roentgen rays, made by Dr. Herbert S. Nichols, Senior resident physician in the Hahnemann Hospital, Fifteenth Street, above Race. Dr. Nichols is an enthusiastic experimenter in this branch of electric and medical exploration. He has a Crookes tube and the necessary electric appliances, which, connected with an ordinary incandescent lamp wire, furnish sufficient voltage. He has also a fluoroscope made on the Edison pattern.

The skeleton of the hand herewith sketched is a fine illustration of the use of the X ray and fluoroscope for diagnostic purposes. The patient was suffering from the effects of a fragment of fish hook imbedded in the fleshy part of his thumb. Instead of exploring for the irritating body by pressure, probing or the knife, Dr. Nichols simply placed his hand alongside the Crookes tube and looked at it through the fluoroscope. He was able to locate the foreign substance at once. Instead of removing it in the interest of science, he continued the exposure of the hand upon a sensitive plate for ten minutes and the result is one of the cleanest cut radiographs yet taken.

Dr. Nichols exposed his foot, clad in a heavy walking shoe with a sensitive plate in proper position to secure the impression. The developed picture, of which the accompanying illustration is a cut, is an excellent gauge of the extent of the X-ray's power and limitations. The bony structure of the foot is almost perfectly brought out, as an anatomical

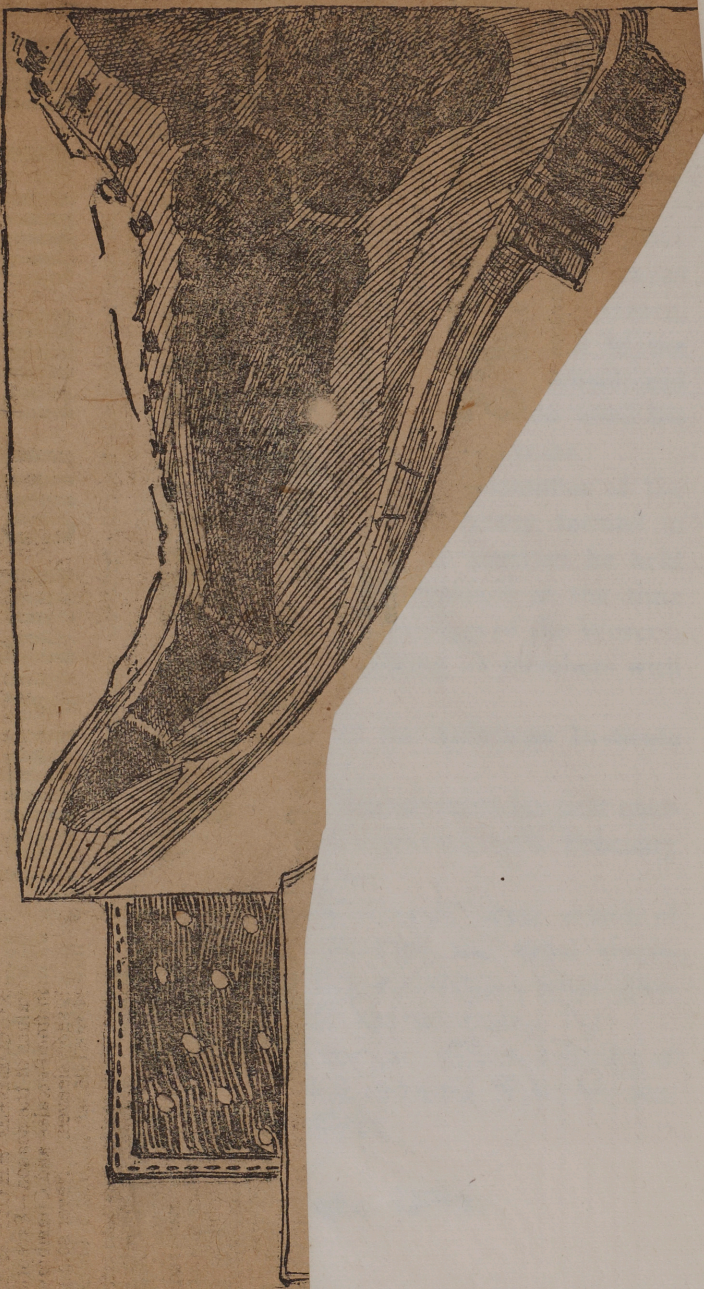
specimen. The ray penetrated the cartilage, seemingly without difficulty, and impressed clearly defined bone edges upon the sensitive plate. Even the thick sole seemed permeable by the rays to some extent, but bone and iron, as seen by the shoe nails, were too dense for its powers.

Press. May 10. 96.



RADIOGRAPHS TAKEN AT HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Dr. Nichols Locates the Fragment of a Fish Hook in the Thumb of a Patient and Photographs the Bony Structure of a Foot Through a Shoe.



LEMUEL BLISS NICHOLS, M.D.

One of the oldest physicians in Worcester, Lemuel Bliss Nichols, M.D., died on Friday, Sept. 28, 1883. He was the son of Dr. Ezra Nichols, and was born in Bradford, N.H., Oct.

6, 1816. He entered Brown University at the age of twenty-two years, and graduated with the class of 1842.

He taught in the Arnold-street Grammar-School, Providence, R.I., for several years. Subsequently he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Okie at Providence, R.I., and received his medical degree at Philadelphia in the spring of 1850. He adopted the practice of our school, and settled in Worcester, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-seven years.

Dr. Nichols was for many years an active member of the Worcester-county Homœopathic Medical Society, formed in 1866, of which he was the first president, a position he held for several years, and remained its vice-president at the time of his death. He annually made the meetings of the Worcester society socially pleasant by entertaining its members with a dinner at his residence.

Dr. Nichols was also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He was of a retiring disposition, and devoted his best energies to his patients, almost without cessation, until February of 1883, when his health began to fail.

In the following May he suffered from an acute attack of tubular nephritis, which passed through the usual stages of anasarca and ascites, and finally a dysenteric complication in September relieved him of all his earthly cares.

He leaves a wife (daughter of the late James Anthony of Providence, R.I.), a son (Charles L. Nichols, M.D., his successor in practice), and four daughters.

Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. 1884.

NICHOLS, LEMUEL BLISS

LEMUEL BLISS NICHOLS, M.D., Worcester, Mass.

Dr. L. B. Nichols, son of Dr. Ezra Nichols, was born in Bradford, N. H., October 6, 1816. He entered Brown University at the age of 22, and graduated in 1842. For several years he pursued the profession of teaching, but having his attention called to the study of medicine, and particularly of homœopathy, by the late Dr. Okie, of Providence, he was induced to give up his chosen work for that profession. Having followed the prescribed curriculum, he graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1850, and soon after settled in Worcester, Mass., where he remained for the rest of his life. Dr. Henry Clark had preceded him by a few months, but with that exception there were no other homœopathic practitioners in the county.

In a few years his practice became large, and it continued to increase during the rest of his professional career. As the growing demand for homœopathic physicians was in the course of time partially supplied, until in 1866 a sufficient number were gathered to form a county society, of which he was the first President. He, however, chose retirement, and devoted his best energies to the needs of his patients. His leisure time was given to classical studies, for which he always had a remarkable aptitude, and in the pursuit of which he experienced great enjoyment. In these studies he found that relaxation that we all need in one way or another. His active work continued almost without a break until February, 1883. After a series of unusually trying cases his health began to fail, and after a struggle to regain his accustomed activity, he was in May following seized with an acute attack of tubal nephritis, from the painful accompaniments and consequences of which he suffered until September, when a sharp attack of

dysentery reduced his strength so much that he died on the 28th day of that month. As he had attained a high position in the profession, and was likewise distinguished for kindness of heart and amiability of manner, so was his death a cause of general and sincere mourning. He leaves a widow, a daugh-

ter of the late James Anthony of Providence, R. I. a son, Charles L. Nichols, M. D., his successor in practice, and four daughters. He became a member of the Institute in 1859. (A.I.H. 1884)

LEMUEL BLISS NICHOLS, M. D.

LEMUEL BLISS NICHOLS, M. D., one of the oldest physicians in Worcester, died at his residence on Friday, Sept. 28, aged sixty-seven. He had been confined to the house for four months by Bright's disease; but his death was very sudden at the last. He was born in 1816, in Bradford, N. H., where his father was a physician. He was graduated from Brown University in 1842, and, after teaching for a short time, pursued his medical studies in Philadelphia until his graduation as a physician. In 1849, he adopted the homœopathic practice and settled in Worcester, where he lived until his death. He attained a high position in the profession and leaves many to mourn the loss of a skilful physician and kind friend. He had long been a prominent member and officer of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, was for many years its president, and remained its vice-president at his decease. While he was president of the society, it was his custom to entertain the members with an annual dinner at his residence. Dr. Nichols leaves a wife, daughter of the late James Anthony of Providence, R. I., a son, Charles L. Nichols, M. D., his successor in practice, and four daughters.

.N E Med Gaz Oct 1883

NICHOLS, SOPHRONIA

H M Feb
1904

SOPHRONIA NICHOLS, M.D., a graduate of Boston University School of Medicine in 1874, died after a protracted illness in Barona, Cal., on November 12, 1903, æt. 68 years.

NICHOLS, Z B



J. B. Nichols. M.D.
Faribault
Minnesota

NICHOLSON, HARLAND CLINTON

HARLAND CLINTON NICHOLSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born July 25, 1877, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, the son of Harland Leroy and Louise (Gable) Nicholson. His early intellectual training was acquired in the public schools of his

native place, and later he attended school in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, for four years. His medical education was acquired in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1904. Dr. Nicholson is a member of the staff of the Women's Homœopathic Hospital, and resides at No. 2000 Wallace street, Philadelphia, where he is in the practice of his profession.

King Vol 1V

Nicholson, Harland Clinton, Ardmore, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1904; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; aged 52 years; died, October 20. 1929.

NICHOLSON, HARRY SCHUYLER

HARRY SCHUYLER NICHOLSON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Kentucky in 1869, and received his professional education at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he graduated M. D. with the class of 1896. In 1896 and 1897 he was interne at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, and now is connected with the staff of the same institution. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vol 1V

NICHOLSON, THOMAS D

THOMAS D. NICHOLSON, M. D.

With deep regret we announce the death of Dr. Nicholson, of Clifton, on September 1, 1911, aged 69 years, after five months' illness from cerebral tumor.

Dr. Nicholson was the son of the late Richard Nicholson, Esq., of Southport, several times mayor of the borough. He was educated at the Edinburgh University and the Ecole de Medecine, Paris, becoming M. R. C. S. Eng. in 1870, and M. D. Edin. In 1870 he was appointed Commissioner to the War Victims' Fund for the relief of the peasants of Alsace and Lorraine during the Franco-Prussian War.

Dr. Nicholson settled in Clifton in 1871, and became physician to the Bristol and Clifton Dispensary. He took great interest in the establishment of the Bristol Hahnemann Hospital, and to the time of his death was one of the physicians and chairman of the Committee. He became a member of the British Homœopathic Society in 1892, and later was secretary to the Western Counties Therapeutic Society, in which he was much interested and to which he contributed several valuable papers.

Dr. Nicholson's professional colleagues lose an able coadjutor and friend, ever willing to render valuable assistance and to place at their disposal professional ability of a high order. His numerous patients mourn the loss of a kind, wise and able physician and true friend, and his memory is sacred to very many to whom without remuneration he gave his best professional advice.

The following medical notes on Dr. Nicholson's illness have been furnished us by Dr. Morgan, of Clifton:

For forty years Dr. Nicholson had never been laid aside by illness. At the beginning of April last he had severe headache, double vision and vomiting. After a little time the vomiting and double vision passed away and the headache lessened, but after any exertion relapses took place, the mind became cloudy, and ultimately coma set in.

A post-mortem examination showed that there had been arterio-sclerosis and meningeal hemorrhage which formed an encysted tumor pressing on the brain tissue. From time to time fresh hemorrhage occurred, apparently after exertion.—*Brit. Hom. Jour.*

Almon Ward Hill, M. D., Boston University School of Medicine, 1887, of Concord, N. H., a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1903 and 1905, died in the Homœopathic Hospital, Boston, September 17, after a surgical operation, aged 47 years.

Ada Benton Morgan, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1894, died at her home in Ridge, a suburb of Chicago, September 23, three days after an operation for appendicitis, aged 52 years.

Sophus A. E. Johnson, M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1893, died at his home in St. Louis, September 17, from heart disease, aged 54 years.

Jl Am Inst Hom Nov 1911

NIEBAUM, EDGAR CHARLES





THEO. NIELSEN, M.D., Chicago,
Late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the
National Homœopathic Medical College
of Chicago.

G. W. Nippert, M.D., also practiced in this county at New
Brighton. *Ca*



NIVER, J. FENIMORE, M. D., of Cambridge, N. Y., was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., April 21st, 1839. After the usual preliminary instruction, he was sent to the Hudson River Institute and Claverack College, where he studied during four years, perfecting himself in the knowledge of the higher branches of a liberal education. He afterwards matriculated in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., where he passed his examination and graduated in the year 1862. Previously, however, to his entering the latter college, he had followed a thorough

course of medical and surgical study in the office of Dr. William W. Greene, professor in the Berkshire College, and one of the most skilful surgeons in the country.

Having enjoyed such ample opportunities of becoming proficient in his profession, he determined to commence its practice at once, and, immediately after receiving his diploma, established himself at Stillwater, N. Y., where he remained for six years doing a profitable business. His practice was not only extensive but extended, many of his patients residing at considerable distances from his office, thus obliging him to ride night and day, in the most inclement weather, over the hills and rough roads in that vicinity. This frequent exposure to the storms of winter and the heats of summer finally preyed upon his health, which became so impaired that he was reluctantly compelled to relinquish the active duties of his profession for a time. For the sake of repose, by which to recuperate his shattered health, he now removed to Cohors, N. Y., where he opened a drug store, doing a good business during the two years he remained there, at the same time performing the duties of Health Officer and City Physician.

By this time, his health having become fully re-established, he eagerly resumed his professional labors, establishing himself in his present home, at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1870, where he has a good practice, with every prospect of its largely increasing. He makes diseases peculiar to women a specialty, treating such cases with remarkable success. He also officiates as Health Officer in the

village where he resides.

Whilst living in Stillwater he became acquainted with and married Miss Ada L. Thomas, daughter of Henry B. Thomas, Esq., of Falls Village, Conn.

Dr. Niver is still a young man, and, in all probability, his record will be found to lie less in his past than in his future, which, judging from what he has already accomplished, bids fair to be a brilliant one. Such, at any rate, will be the wish of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Dr. Geo. E. Noble, an alumnus
of the New York Homeopathic
College, visiting physician to Al-
bany, N. Y., penitentiary, died of
consumption contracted from some
of his patients, on Sept. 25th, 1899.

med his. nov. 99

DR. JAMES BLACK NOBLE.

A WELL-KNOWN figure in South London has recently passed away at the early age of fifty in the person of James Black Noble, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edin., of whom it may truly be said that he fell a martyr to duty. A neglected attack of influenza at the beginning of 1907 was followed by pneumonia and abscess of the lung, resulting in a condition of partial invalidism from which he never recovered, and the end came suddenly and unexpectedly on January 16th last from heart failure.

Dr. Noble was a son of the late Mr. John Noble, F.E.I., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and nephew of the late Dr. Duncan Matheson, of London. His student days were passed in Newcastle, but almost immediately upon taking his M.R.C.S. diploma, his attention having been directed towards Homœopathy by his uncle, he migrated to London and became a diligent student at the London Homœopathic Hospital and Medical School, entering at the same time into partnership with the late Dr. Powell, of Newington Causeway, whom he very shortly afterwards succeeded. Dr. Noble first resided in Trinity Square, Borough, and afterwards, for nearly twenty years, in the Kennington Park Road, where his zeal for Homœopathy, added to a charming personality, gradually attracted a very large and widespread *clientèle*. For nearly twenty years past Dr. Noble had as partner Dr. C. W. Bedford, and the latter now succeeds him in the practice. Dr. Noble will be sadly missed in South London, where he was almost better known for his philanthropic than for his medical work.

The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery on January 20th in presence of a very imposing assembly of old patients and friends.

NOBLE, LYMAN ADAMS

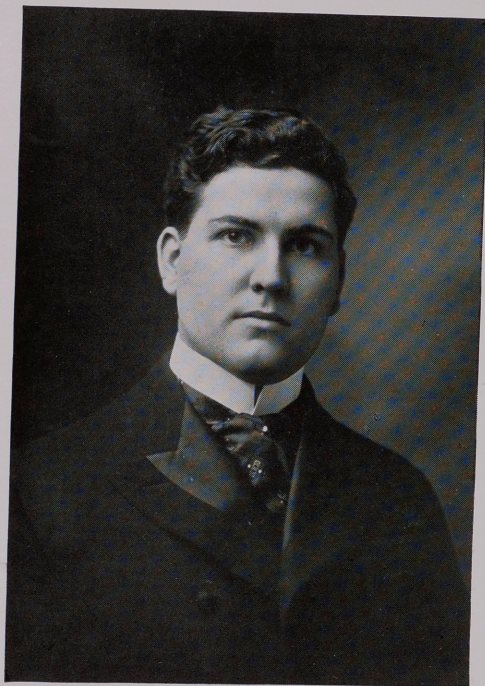
LYMAN ADAMS NOBLE, Cleveland, Ohio, son of James Martin Noble and Eliza Jane Smith, his wife, was born in Smithfield, Ohio, June 29, 1877, and is of German and English extraction. He matriculated at the Scio College of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in 1900 with the degree of Ph.D. He then took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Wood of Smithfield, Ohio, and attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1903. During the period 1903-04, Dr. Noble, in connection with his general practice, was clinical instructor in rhinology and laryngology in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and adjunct professor of chemistry 1904-05. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, June 30, 1904, Mabelle Dorothy Davis.

King Vol IV

NOBLES, NEWMAN THOMAS BRITON

NEWMAN THOMAS BRITON NOBLES, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Batavia, New York, January 22, 1873, son of Newman Jasper and Elizabeth (Ware) Nobles. He attended the Rochester high school and also spent two years in the University of Rochester. He studied for his profession in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, graduating with the class of 1896. Since that time he has been in the practice of his profession in Cleveland. He has taken post-graduate courses in Harvard Medical School, Johns Hopkins University, the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, the New York Polyclinic, etc. Dr. Nobles holds the position of professor of surgery in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and is attending surgeon to the Cleveland City Hospital, the Homœopathic and Children's hospitals. He holds membership in the following societies and clubs: University, Euclid and Union clubs of Cleveland, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical, the Northeastern and Northwestern Homœopathic and the Cleveland Homœopathic societies. He married June 29, 1899.

King Vol 1V



N J B Hobbs M.D.

NOE, AMON THATCHER



A. T. NOE, M. D.,
Kirksville, Mo.

AMON THATCHER NOE, San Francisco, California, was born in Columbia, Missouri, March 7, 1863, the son of James R. and Amanda (Williams) Noe, both of whom are living. He is a descendant of O. D. Noe, a practicing physician of Hammond, Illinois. Dr. Noe acquired his early education in the public schools of Columbia, Missouri, and studied for his profession in the St. Louis (Missouri) Homœopathic College, graduating March 5, 1885. After graduation he was in the practice of his profession in Centralia, Missouri, one year; in Nemaha City, Nebraska, three years; in Lincoln, Nebraska, four years; in Kirksville, Missouri, four years, and from there removed to San Francisco, California, where he has since been in practice. Before settling permanently in California, however, Dr. Noe went east and took special post-graduate courses. He occupied the chair of anatomy, physiology and hygiene for two years in the Cotton University, Lincoln, Nebraska. In 1886 he married Lica F. Turner, daughter of Benjamin F. Turner of Centralia, Missouri. Two children, Minnie Lee and Mary Turner Noe, were born to them. Mrs. Noe died in 1895, and in 1902 Dr. Noe married Hattie V. Merrill, a daughter of James T. Merrill of San Francisco.

King Vol IV

NOE, AMON THATCHER

NOENNIG, M G P

DR. M. G. P. NOENNIG.

Last month notice came to this office, too late for publication of the unexpected and untimely death of another one of the large class of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri of 1900. M. G. P. Noennig, of Perryville, Mo., the ambitious young physician, and the undefatigable student is dead.

On January 1st 1901, Dr. Noennig removed to Crosstown. He had been there but a short time when he was stricken with typhoid fever from which complications arose resulting in the fatal termination on February 1st 1901.

By this death our Alma Mater has lost one of the most promising offsprings. One who would have been a credit to her. One who would always have had her interests at heart.

The CLINICAL REPORTER extends sympathy to her relatives and friends, in this, their irreparable bereavement.

Clin Reporter Mar 1901

NOLLAU, REV. L. E.

REV. L. E. NOLLAU. — In St. Louis, on the 19th of February, 1869, departed this life, after a severe and lingering illness, the Rev. L. E. Nollau, who has done more for the extension of homœopathy in the State of Missouri and the surrounding country than any other one man. The Good Samaritan Hospital, which is now known far and wide, was the untiring work of this good man's life; while an Orphan Asylum, where upwards of one hundred children are supported, protected and instructed, is also the result of his long continued and arduous labors. Mr. Nollau, or, as the inmates of his charities delighted to call him, "*Father*"* Nollau, was born in Reichenback, Prussia, on the 1st day of July, 1810. He received his education in Barmen, at the Mission Institute, where he graduated with distinction. He came to America in the year 1833. He visited his native land in 1841, where he married and returned to this country in 1842. In a short time he suffered a severe affliction in the loss of his wife. In 1846, he again visited Germany, and was again married. Being anxious to devote himself to the good of his fellowmen, he then undertook the arduous and self-sacrificing life of a missionary to Southern Africa. In 1852 he made St. Louis his home, and in 1856 founded the Good Samaritan Hospital, and the Orphan House a short time after.

*He was a Lutheran minister.

The kindness and benevolence of Mr. Nollau were only equalled by his christianity and his untiring energy in the consumation of those charitable enterprises which he had undertaken, and which he lived to see dispensing benefits to the diseased, the poor and the forsaken. During his illness, through all the tortures of a ravaging cancer, his solicitude for the hospital and Orphan House were plainly manifest, while the patience and resignation with which he bore his most acute sufferings were a lesson and example to all who surrounded him.

He was modest in his aspirations and expressions, but firm in the prosecution of his duty. He was eminently a Christian in the daily walks of his life, and has gone to a just reward. — *Western Homœopathic Observer*.

NORCROSS, GEORGE E

NORCROSS.—Dr. George E. Norcross died on Nov. 6th, 1882, at Jamaica Plain, Mass. He was a graduate of the Boston University School of Medicine of 1880.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 20. p 47.

20-47

~~NICHOLS, CHARLES~~

NORMANDIE, MYRA F DE

OBITUARY.

—:O:—

IN MEMORY OF DR. MYRA F. DE NORMANDIE.

RESOLUTIONS drawn up by a committee of the class of '85, B. U. S. M.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His all-wise Providence, to remove from our midst by death our friend and classmate Myra F. De Normandie, M. D.: Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we deeply feel and sincerely regret the loss from our ranks of one who gave promise of many more years of valuable and efficient labor.

Resolved, That in the death of our classmate the community has lost an able, earnest and conscientious physician who brought to the practice of the profession a willing heart and a brilliant mind.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded, for publication, to the *N. E. Medical Gazette*.

S. S. WINDSOR, for committee.

N E Med Gaz Apr 1896

Bulletin Nov 24 1917

DEATH OF DR. A. A. NORRIS

Chief Clerk at the Philadelphia Mint
Was Brother-in-Law of Late
Isaac W. Durham

Dr. Albert A. Norris, chief clerk at the Philadelphia Mint, and brother-in-law of the late Israel W. Durham, died today at his home, 4818 Chester av.

He had been ill only a short time, and confined to home but a few days. Death was caused by Bright's disease.

Three sons of Dr. Norris are officers in the Navy. At present they are in this country, and an effort will be made to bring them home for the funeral. They are Commander William Norris, Lieutenant-Commander Albert Norris and Lieutenant Charles R. Norris. Each is a graduate of Annapolis.

Dr. Norris's widow was Miss Mary E. Durham. Dr. Norris was sixty-four years old. He was a physician, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Hahnemann College.

After studying law a short time, Dr. Norris took up medicine. For some time Dr. Norris had a practice in this city.

Nineteen years ago he was appointed chief clerk at the Mint. During the absence of Superintendent Joyce, he often acted as Superintendent.

Telegraph

VENBER 26, 1917.

To Be Buried Tuesday



DR. A. A. NORRIS

NORRIS FUNERAL TUESDAY

Former Chief Clerk of Mint to Be
Buried from Home.

Dr. A. A. Norris, prominent Mason and chief clerk of the United States Mint, who died on Saturday, will be buried from his late home, 4818 Chester avenue tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral will be strictly private. Rev. Robert Johnston, of the Church of the Savior, will conduct the services. Interment will be made at Laurel Hill.

Dr. Norris, who graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1887, was a specialist in chemistry. He was connected with the Mint for nineteen years and took an active part in Masonic circles. He was a member of Melita Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter, St. John's Commandery and the Shriners' Consistory. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1825.

Three sons of the late physician are officers in the United States Navy. They are William, a commander; Albert S., lieutenant-commander, and Charles R., lieutenant. They will be present at the funeral.

avenue, tomorrow afternoon.

VENBER 26, 1917.

To Be Buried Tuesday



DR. A. A. NORRIS

game, and proved a great disappointment to him and Mrs. Paul, who accompanied him on these tours. They have one of the finest collections of trophies of the chase in this city.

Mr. Paul, who was 34 years old, was secretary of the Exchange Storage Co., Ltd., 1420 North Eighth street, of which his father, Henry S. Paul, who lives at the Union League, is chairman.

For several seasons Mr. Paul played on the polo team of the Philadelphia Country Club. His other clubs were the Union League, Racquet and Wilderness Club, the last composed of hunters of big game.

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Three sons of the late physician are officers in the United States Navy. They are William, a commander; Albert S., lieutenant-commander, and Charles R., lieutenant. They will be present at the funeral.

avenue, tomorrow afternoon.

Clarence Augustus Norris, Manasquan, N. J.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1901; aged 51; died, May 30, at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York, of peritonitis. 1929.

~~NORRIS~~, MARIA WHITTELSEY

MARIA WHITTELSEY NORRIS, Grand Rapids, Michigan, born Ypsilanti, Mich., January 28, 1856; literary education at Saybrook Hall, Montreal, Canada; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1892; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; secretary Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, 1899.

NORRIS, MARIA W

NORRIS, MARIA W

MARIA W. NORRIS, M. D.
211 AND 212 WIDDICOMB BUILDING.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 12 1899

Thomas L. Bradford, M.D.

Phila delphia.

Penn.

Dear Doctor.

May we
venture to intrude upon the
time of so busy a man as
you are, in the search for
information?

I'm in search of a
suitable school for a
little patient, a girl of

4 1896

you
frank
direction
I shall
your
dential.
at the
Atlantic
is not

I do not see why the
fact of the electricity
at Gullen Hall being

light, who has epileptic attacks. She has never been able to articulate plainly. her efforts at talking resembling those of a deaf mute, who has been taught to speak.

Yet this child seems perfectly + evidence marked intelligence in most directions. I believe it a most hopeful case for the right sort of education. And that is what the parents are seeking for her. She ought

NORRIS, MARIA W

to be in some school or
home where the best modern
methods in the education
of the feeble-minded are
pursued, and where compe-
tent medical care is
assured.

If you know of any
such institution, you will
be conferring a great favor
if you will put me on
the track of it.

The parents have heard of
some school in or near
Philadelphia, where such
children are taught, but

4 1896

you
frank
direction
I shall
+ your
dentist.
at the
Atlantic
is not

I do not see why the
fact of the electricity
at Galen Hall being

do not know its name or
location

I've looked over your
"Bibliography" & the Transac-
tions of the American Institute
but do not find any thing
that seems to fit.

An institution under the
management of our School
of medicine would be
preferred, but finding that
the best of the Old School
available.

Pardon me for troubling
you, but your help will be
most gratefully received.
Respectfully
Maria W. Horrie

NORRIS, MARIA W

MARIA W. NORRIS, M. D.

211 AND 212 WIDDICOMB BUILDING.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct 23. 1896

Thomas L. Bradford, M.D.
Philadelphia,
Penn.

Dear Doctor

Can you tell me anything about a Sanitarium at Atlantic City - Galen Hall, and its medical director, Dr W. H. Bull? The place has been suggested to us as a possible one for a patient, - a sister-in-law -

I do not see why the fact of the electricity at Galen Hall being

good well-cooked food, and comfortable
cheerful surroundings, for the winter.

The lady is now able to take considerable
exercise, & longs to be out of doors as much
as possible. A climate that was known to have
a good effect upon torpid livers, if there
be such a one would be desirable.

Pardon my troubling you with these
questions. It was your "Bibliography" that
suggested to me the thought of applying
to you for information. I shall be deeply
grateful for any light on these subjects.
Respectfully,
Marion W. Norris.

NORRIS, MARIA W

good well-earned food, and comfortable
cheerful surroundings, for the winter.
The lady is now able to take considerable
exercise, & longs to be out of doors as much
as possible. A climate that was known to have
a good effect upon her nervous system, if there

for whom sea air and
a restful cheerful home
for the winter are desired.
I have been told that
many Philadelphians
go to Atlantic City
in winter, and thought
possibly you might know
about the character of
the winter climate, and
this Sanitarium which I
understand is under
homoeopathic management.

4 1896

Could you tell me of any
other place on the Atlantic
Sea coast north of Florida, at the
where a neurasthenic, At the
dyspeptic patient, could find it not
mild, but bracing air.

I do not see why the
fact of the electricity
at Galen Hall being

NORRIS, MARIA W

MARIA W. NORRIS, M. D.

211 AND 212 WIDDICOMB BUILDING.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 4 1896

J. L. Bradford, M. D.
Philadelphia.

Dear Doctor,

Thank you
very much for your frank
answers to ~~my~~ my questions
about Galen Hall. I shall
certainly consider your
communication confidential.
It is probable that the
patient will go to Atlantic
City, but just when is not
decided.

I do not see why the
fact of the electricity
at Galen Hall being

good well-earned food, and comfortable
cheerful surroundings, for the winter.
The lady is now able to take considerable
exercise, & longs to be out of doors as much
as possible. A climate that now seems to her
most effect upon her health, if there

NORRIS, MARIA W

derived from the street
wire, need make it danger-
ous provided a suitable,
accurate current controller
is used. I hope that your
informant thinks this is
not the case, and I'm
specially grateful for
this information. Since
electricity is one of the
things specially desired in
this case.

Gratefully yours
M. W. Norris.

NORRIS, WILLIAM S,

Dr. William S. Norris, class of 1887,
died January 30. 1895.

NORTHUP, EMERSON S

EMERSON S. NORTHUP, Los Angeles, California, was born in Salisbury, New York, son of Daniel A. Northup and Eliza A. Merriman, his wife. He was educated in the public schools of Salisbury and at Fairfield Seminary, New York. His professional training was received at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879 with the degree of M. D. In 1896 he took a post-graduate course in New York. He began practice in Montclair, New Jersey, and in December, 1880, went to Kansas City, where he remained eighteen years and had a large practice. In 1899 he removed to

Los Angeles and has since resided there, engaging in general practice, but takes special interest in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the California State Homœopathic Medical Society and the Southern California Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, in 1866, Charlotte E. Pitt, by whom he has two children: Mary P. and Ella C. Northup.

King Vol 1V

NORTHROP, H L

HERBERT LEO NORTHROP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, professor of anatomy and associate professor of surgery, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, was born in London, England, February 10, 1866, son of H. D. Northrop and Josephine Merrick, his wife, and a descendant on the paternal side of the Northrops and Davenports, who were of the first colony of settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1635. Dr. Northrop was educated in the Hartford public schools and the Derby high school; in medicine he was educated in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, where he came to his degree in 1889. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in that city, and in connection with professional duties has been an active factor in the faculty work of his alma mater: resident physician, Hahnemann Hospital, 1889-1890, then official anesthetist and later senior surgeon to the same; adjunct professor of anatomy, Hahnemann College, 1894-1895; professor of anatomy and associate professor of surgery from 1896 to the present time. Dr. Northrop is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Amos Russell Thomas Club and of the Hahnemann Club.



H. L. NORTHROP, M. D.

H. L. NORTHROP, M. D.
1729 ARCH ST.
PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE

HOURS:
8 TO 11 A. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.

July 22nd

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Can you

furnish me with a
little of the College
history? I must give
the introductory lecture
this fall, and would like
the help of our historians.
I will be at the Col-

leave to-morrow, Friday,
at 3 o'clock, and will
meet you at any hour
or day you may sug-
gest.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Northrop

An American Oct 31 1908
**DRUNKARD-THIEF
MADE HONEST BY
SURGEON'S KNIFE**

**Science Triumphs in
Reclaiming Moral
Degenerates.**

REMEDY SIMPLE

**Hahnemann Physician Works
Marvelous Reformation
With Knife.**

OPERATES ON HEAD

**Patient Changed From Inebriate
to Man Who Has No
Whisky Taste.**

Surgery as a cure for moral degeneracy has had a remarkable demonstration in this city through an operation performed by Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, dean of Hahnemann College.

By a simple operation on the head, removing pressure on the brain, caused by an injury,

Dr. Northrop changed a man from a drunkard and a thief to an honest, industrious man, respected by his employers.

The patient declares that his desire to



Photo by Gutekunst.

DR. H. L. NORTHROP

drink and steal has disappeared. For twenty-two months he has lived an upright life and during that time has been promoted twice by the company employing him. Previous to the operation he drank a quart of whisky a day, stole money from his employers, and was unable to keep work because of his degenerate habits.

The case has just been made public by Dr. Northrop. The operation was performed twenty-two months ago. It was not announced to the medical world earlier, because Dr. Northrop wanted to be sure that the operation was successful. He wished to be sure that it was not merely temporary in its effect.

Triumph for Surgery.

The operation has attracted wide attention among medical men and is regarded by them as a triumph for surgery in criminology. Here is what Dr. Northrop said of the case in an address before members of the New York and Pennsylvania Homeopathic Association in Scranton on Thursday.

"The miracles wrought by scientific administration of drugs, the victories over accident and disease achieved by surgical operation, epoch-making though they be in importance and value of results obtained, pale and grow dim before the science which will convert the sinner, cure the kleptomaniac and purge man's character of vice and debauchery.

"Do not accuse me of offering you a picture too rosy-hued. The fact remains that some moral degenerates can be morally bettered, or even cured, by a properly and intelligently applied surgical procedure.

"This has been made possible by a more or less accurate practical knowledge of the location of man's mental functions, a part of the system of phrenology, whose fundamental principles, widely accepted today, unite the anatomy and physiology of the cerebrum and cerebellum intimately and harmoniously.

"Right here we should recognize the credit which belongs to pathology in determining and locating so many hitherto obscure cerebral functions and nervous phenomena.

"Injuries of the head whose exact location and extent were discovered by operation, or oftener by post-mortem

have piled up a wealth of neurological data and thrown much light on both the anatomy and physiology of the whole nervous system.

"Even the opponents of phrenology

must concede that the skull is subservient to the brain; that it is moulded upon and fitted to the brain, whose shape and size determine, aye, fix the shape and size of the skull. This anatomical fact alone has helped materially to place cerebral localization upon its substantial basis today.

"The main facts set forth in the history of a case I wish to report are as follows:

"A man, 48 years old, had been a man of good habits. He was devoted to his wife and children and occupied a position of trust. He earned a good salary and was well thought of by his company. He never drank alcohol in any form.

"In May, 1891, a timber struck him on the head, causing a contusion of the scalp and a hematoma in the upper frontal region, close to the middle line on the right side. He was unconscious for about sixty seconds, and was then driven home in a cab.

"Besides the hematoma and contusion on the head, his right eye was made black and his lip and right foot were cut. His head injury did not bother him at all, his mind was perfectly clear and he felt well. But the foot injury detained him in the house about three weeks.

Discharged for Embezzlement.

"He then returned to his position and remained there for twelve years, when he was discharged for drunkenness and misuse of the company's funds. For several years of this twelve-year period these bad habits were developing until he reached the stage where he got drunk frequently and stayed away from home for many days at a time.

"Remember, he never drank before his accident. Now he disposed of at least a quart of whisky daily, never less than a quart, he said, and sometimes three pints. And yet he never got really drunk.

"At the same time he began to spend money lavishly and helped himself abundantly to the company's funds. His accounts were frequently audited and always found correct, but his trick was to have enough worthless or bogus checks in the drawer to cover the amount which he had withdrawn and

spent, on several occasions amounting to \$3000 or \$4000.

"To quote his own words, given me after his operation:

"I looked upon money and the spending of it as a thing which I was not responsible for. I spent it right and left. I might say threw it away, and because I did not have enough of my own, I helped myself to that which belonged to the company.

"After drinking three pints of whisky a day I would get up next morning feeling well and without a headache. I never felt any ill effects from excessive drinking. Most of this happened during the last three years before my operation."

"His accident had no effect on his memory. His mind was every bit as clear afterward, and he could perform just as much mental labor and do it just as easily as he could before the accident. The patient himself summed up the effects of his head injury when he said

he had all of his faculties except his sense of moral responsibility.

"On January 18, 1907, I mapped out the fissure of Rolando upon the right side and exposed the lower and middle thirds of the ascending frontal and adjacent frontal convolutions by means of a trephine and rongeur forceps.

"I broke up the adhesions between the dura, on the one hand, and the arachnoid and pia on the other, stitched the flap of the dura lightly in place and closed the wound in the scalp.

"This patient recovered from his operation without let or hindrance. He was discharged from the hospital two weeks later.

"The result of this operation, up to the present time, has been satisfactory in every respect. The patient is now devoted to his wife and children, has drunk no whisky, and says the thought of taking a drink never enters his mind.

"Two months after his operation he returned to the employ of the same company for which he worked before his downfall, has been promoted twice, with an increase of pay.

"The history of this case impresses me with this fact—the undoubted direct effect of the head injury on this man's moral character. Never before given to drinking or thieving, and lacking responsibilities as a husband, a father, a brother and a trusted employe, after the accident he let go full sheet to the wind. He was on the crest of the wave of exaltation. He could not and did not appreciate the wrong in what he was doing. He had lost his sense of moral responsibility."

URGES LARGER FAMILIES

Dr Northrop Says Six, Eight or Ten Children Not Too Many

Impressing his hearers of the great need of the Nation's increased birth rate, Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, professor of anatomy at the Hahnemann Medical College, in an address before the non-sectarian meeting for students and strangers in Philadelphia, held last night in the Garrick Theatre under the auspices of the Lemon Hill Association, said that the American family should include six, eight or ten children.

Dr. Northrop even remarked about the size of his own family, which he said was quite large. The subject of his address was "The Human Body from a Religious Point of View."

Other addresses delivered were by Dr. Wilmer Krusen, professor of surgery at Temple University. Rev. Dr. James B. Ely preached a sermon on "The Sin of All Ages."

The Garrick Theatre and the Lemon Hill Girls' Chorus sang special selections. Many students were present in the large audience and joined in the singing.

DR. H. L. NORTHROP,
1729 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 12
Dear Dr. Bradford
I will return your
pictures personally
in a day or two. I presume
this will be satisfactory,
Yrs
H. L. Northrop

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yours,
Northrop

DR. H. L. NORTHROP,
1729 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 3rd

Philadelphia,

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Having returned from my vacation, I write to explain, that the accompanying picture of Hahnemann, is the one I selected for my make-up at the Alumni' dinner in May, as being the best of the lot. The others have been put away by Mrs. N., in house-cleaning for the summer, and I cannot lay my hands on them until she returns, in September. Hence, the delay in returning the pictures to you.

Very truly yours,
H. L. Northrop

H. L. NORTHROP, M. D.
111 N. 15TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

HOURS:
8 TO 10 & 11 TO 12 A. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.

Dear Dr. Bradford:

I have
tried hard to find you
at the College lately,
but have not hit the
right time.

I wish to talk with
you about Hart, your
student, and to get
a book or two from
the library. I will
meet you at almost
any hour you choose
to name, or, if con-



venient for you, I
will be at the Hospital
to-morrow, Thursday,
from 1.30 to 3.30, and
will be pleased to
see you there, in the
clinical amphitheatre.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Keen





Dr. H. L. Northrop

It is the opinion of Dr. H. L. Northrop, of the staff of the Hahnemann Medical College, and one of the foremost surgeons in this part of the country, that the medical profession, Congress and publishers should co-operate in a nation-wide movement to check the spread of cancer by the systematic dissemination of information which would enable laymen to recognize and fight its early manifestations.

Medical science has not yet found a way to cure cancer in its advanced stages, Dr. Northrop declares, neither has it made any definite effort to teach the people how to kill it when it first appears. In the absence of a positive cure, he says, prevention is the only way to combat the dreadful scourge. In the following statement he discusses the question of cancer eradication and explains the co-operative plan by which he thinks the disease might be minimized:

"There always have been professional secrets, there always will be professional secrets, and there always ought to be professional secrets in the medical profession. But the days of professional duping—I may say of professional legerdemain—are gone. Professional exclusivism has given place to a more intimate—indeed, a most intimate—relationship in matters of great mutual interest and concern between patient and doctor.

"It has been in the past a serious mistake upon the part of the medical profession not to have taken the public into its confidence regarding the causes, symptoms and prevention of certain diseases, especially those of a chronic character and with a high mortality. I refer particularly to tuberculosis and cancer, the two plagues working such havoc among the members of the human race today. Nowadays, the laity are instructed in regard to tuberculosis, its causes, prevention and treatment, by popular lectures on the subject, by newspaper and magazine articles and by other methods, so that it is possible for the laity to co-operate with the profession and for one to be of mutual assistance to the other in curtailing the ravages of this dreadful scourge. Untold good and much progress have been accomplished in this way. That an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is a well-known axiom which the physician should keep more constantly before him.

"In the United States there are upward of 40,000 deaths from cancer annually; in Great Britain, one man in eleven and one woman in eight dies of the disease. Upon good authority it is made known to us that 90 per cent. of cancers of the cervix are inoperable when first seen by the surgeon; that 90 per cent. of gastric carcinomata are inoperable; 29 per cent. of those in the breast and a larger percentage of those of the mouth and tongue are actually unfit for radical operation. I am referring not to cases unfavorable for a good result, but to those too far advanced for any reasonable effort at complete removal. 'Too late' is a sad comment upon the intelligence of the average patient or the so-called judgment and skill of the average physician. In the language of Tennyson, 'someone had blundered,' and that someone is either the patient or the doctor, or it may be both. The blunder has been in failing to make an early diagnosis, to recognize the earmarks of malignant disease and to urge the immediate removal of the lesion while the cancer is purely a local affair, as all cancers are in the beginning and before they become disseminated. In the first instance the disease is strictly local and therefore curable by complete removal; in the second instance, it has become, through metastasis, a constitutional and an incurable disease.

"It is the duty of the medical college to instruct its students how to recognize and to treat cancer; it is the duty of the profession to instruct the laity in regard to the early recognition of cancer and urge them to seek professional advice upon the first manifestation of anything of an abnormal and suspicious character."

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Telegraph N. V. 1916

A Letter to the Editor of the "Reporter" from Dr. H. L. Northrop, of Philadelphia, the American Originator of "Oxygen-Chloroform Administration."—Dear Doctor: Your kind letter of December 27, 1895, has remained unanswered because of serious sickness in my family, and an excess of work. Please pardon the delay.

I will tell you briefly of the part I have acted in the chloroform and oxygen matter. In August, 1893, I conceived the idea of passing oxygen through chloroform for the purpose of producing general anæsthesia. This I did without any suggestion or hint from any person or thing, book or article whatever. I had never heard, in any way, of this or a similar combination. My idea was *bona fide*, original.

I immediately started experiments with oxygenated chloroform (as I called it), and have continued the use of it ever since.

In the spring of 1894, I recorded the date of 100 consecutive cases, publishing the same in September, 1894, and I take pleasure in sending you a reprint of that article. I also send you a journal containing an article entitled "The Chloroform and Oxygen Combination as an Anæsthetic," published in November, 1895.

In September, 1895, a professional friend informed me that reference was made to the combination in Sajous's *Medical Annual*, 1889, vol. iii., page 18, Sec. O., from which I now quote:

"Oxygen and Chloroform.—Kreutzman, of San Francisco, has tried the method of Mendorfer of Vienna, administering a mixture of chloroform and oxygen. He attaches, with the intervention of an exhaust pump, an elastic bag to Junker's chloroform apparatus. In this way oxygen is pumped through the chloroform and the patient inhales oxygen impregnated with chloroform vapor. He speaks very favorably of the results obtained from the use of this mixture in twenty-three operations performed by Morse, of San Francisco."

The editor cites as references, the *Medical Analectic*, March, 1888, and *Centralblatt für Klinische Medizin*, No. 35.

You will therefore see that Mendorfer was the originator of this combination, as far as we can tell. Although I honestly originated and used the same mixture, I certainly cannot claim priority. And if I cannot, I would like to know where J. Preston Carson, or any one else in this country, comes in. Producing anæsthesia by passing oxygen through chloroform, is known more or less throughout this country as the "Northrop method," but it *should* be called the "Mendorfer" method.

As far as I know, I was the first one, in this country, at least, to publish anything upon this subject, and the first to devise a special apparatus for administering this combination. This apparatus can be purchased in this city, of Charles Lentz & Sons, and is being used in hospitals and by physicians of all schools throughout the country.

I would gladly write an article for your journal, had I anything further to say on this subject at the present time. If you choose to make use of this letter, you may do so.

I shall be pleased to give you further information upon this subject, if you desire it, and if it is in my power to do so.

Very truly yours,

Philadelphia.

H. L. NORTHROP, M.D.

Hahn Monthly Mar 1897

HAHNEMANN'S NEW DEAN.

DR. C. M. THOMAS, having resigned the Deanship of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he has so ably filled during the past two years, Dr. H. L. Northrop was elected to be his successor at a faculty meeting, June 2, 1906.

Dr. Northrop is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in the class of 1889. After a year spent as Resident Physician in the Hahnemann Hospital, of this city, he went into the office of Dr. C. M. Thomas, where he remained three and a half years. He afterward spent a year in the office of Dr. W. B. Van Lennep, meanwhile beginning his private practice.

The health of Dr. A. R. Thomas, who had been Dean of the College and Professor of Anatomy for something like forty years, being now in a decline, he requested Dr. Northrop to assist him in giving lectures on Anatomy, which led to his appointment as Associate Professor in that branch. Upon the death of Dr. A. R. Thomas in 1895, Dr. Northrop was elected Professor of Anatomy, a position which he has retained up to the present time. In addition to his regular lectures, it has been his custom for several years to give a course of illustrated lectures on Anatomy, making use of the stereopticon for this purpose. These lectures are in the nature of a review of the entire course on Anatomy. In 1904 he was made Associate Professor of Surgery, having held for some time the position of Senior Surgeon in the Hospital.

Since his election to the Deanship he has addressed a letter to the College Faculty and other instructors in which he expresses his deep concern for the welfare of the College, and his earnest determination to do all in his power to promote its growth and prosperity. That this resolve is thoroughly conscientious and that he will do his utmost to carry it out, will not be doubted by anyone. The responsibilities of the new position to which he is called will never rest lightly on his shoulders. Any failure on his part will not be a failure of intention. He invokes the hearty co-operation of his colleagues, and it is not too much to say that this he will loyally receive.

Dr. Northrop's youthful appearance does not detract from his dignity and self-command. Many humorous incidents are related of the surprise expressed at his apparent youth by per-

sons seeing him the first time. Easily approached by anyone who has any good reason for approaching him, he is possessed of those genial qualities which every person must have who would win the esteem and friendship of others. In a remarkable degree he has the confidence and good will of the alumni and of the entire body of students.

May every success attend the efforts of the new Dean to promote the prosperity and to raise the standard of "Old Hahnemann."

DR. NORTHROP HONORED

ELECTED PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.

Succeeds the Late Dr. A. R. Thomas—The
Deanship of the Institution Has Not Yet
Been Filled.

Dr. Herbert L. Northrop has been elected to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, made vacant by the death of Dr. A. R. Thomas. The Deanship, also held by Dr. Thomas, has not yet been filled.

Professor Northrop is a son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Davenport Northrop, formerly Pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, and was born in London February 10th, 1866, during the temporary residence of his parents there, arriving in this country when about one year old. He received his early education in the schools of Hartford, Conn.; Birmingham Academy, near New Haven, and the Boys' Central High School. Entering the Hahnemann College in 1886, he graduated with honor in 1889, and was immediately appointed resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital, which position he held one year. Then he became associated with the distinguished surgeon and oculist, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology, son of the late Dean, serving in that capacity three and a half years, and afterward with the eminent surgeon and Professor of Surgery in the college, Dr. William B. Van Lennep.



PROFESSOR HERBERT L. NORTHROP.

About two years ago, soon after Dr. A. R. Thomas became ill, Professor Northrop was asked to deliver some of the lectures on anatomy, and his work was so satisfactory that he soon received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and since the latter part of the last session has been delivering all the lectures on anatomy, with satisfaction to the Faculty, and especially the students, who love him.

Several years ago, while serving as anæsthetist to the Hahnemann Hospital, through his untiring energy, skill and perseverance Dr. Northrop devised a method for the production of anæsthesia by the combination of oxygen gas and chloroform, and has demonstrated its practical utility to such an extent that it is now used almost exclusively in the Hahnemann Hospital. An Anæsthetic Commission was suggested and inaugurated by him, under whose auspices experiments were carried out, and which led him to issue a pamphlet entitled "Reasons for the Administration of Oxygen with Chloroform When the Latter is the Anæsthetic," which was prepared for the State Society. He has also written other valuable papers, among them "The Treatment of Accidents During the Anæsthetic State," "Intra Circulatory Injections of Saline Solutions" and "The Technique of Wound Treatment." Professor Northrop is junior surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society and the Hahnemann Clinical Club.

Lodger, Jan. 9. 1896.

Jan 9. 1896

H. L. NORTHROP, M. D., PROFESSOR OF
ANATOMY, HAHNEMANN MEDICAL
COLLEGE.

Professor Northrop is the son of Henry D. Northrop, who has been, for a number of years, connected with the editorial department of the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia. He was born on the 10th of February, 1866, in London, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city. He was educated at the High School, in Philadelphia, and at the Birmingham Academy, near New Haven, Conn. In 1886 he entered college, and having graduated with his class in 1889, he was immediately appointed senior resident physician of the Hospital.

After remaining here a year, he became assistant to Dr. C. M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology in the College. He was afterwards associated, for a year, with Dr. Van Lennep, Professor of Surgery. Near the close of 1894 he was asked by Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of the College and Professor of Anatomy, to take his place during a period of illness and deliver lectures. His work was so satisfactory that he soon received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and continued his lectures during 1895. In January, 1896, after Dr. Thomas' death, he was appointed to fill the Chair of Anatomy, and holds this position at the present time.

Professor Northrop is also Junior Surgeon at the Hospital.

Several years ago, while serving as anæsthetist to the Hahnemann Hospital through his untiring energy, skill and perseverance, Dr. Northrop devised a method for the production of anæsthesia by the combination of oxygen gas and chloroform, and has demonstrated its practical utility to such an extent that it is

now used almost exclusively in the Hahnemann Hospital. An Anæsthetic Commission was suggested and inaugurated by him, under whose auspices experiments were carried out, and which led him to issue a pamphlet entitled "Reasons for the Administration of Oxygen with Chloroform When the Latter is the Anæsthetic," which was prepared for the State Society. He has also written other valuable papers, among them "The Treatment of Accidents During the Anæsthetic State," "Intra Circulatory Injections of Saline Solutions," and the Technique of Wound Treatment." Professor Northrop is junior surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, and member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, and the Hahnemann Clinical Club.



VERY rare and skillful operation which has been performed by Dr. Northrop in the Hahnemann Hospital has attracted widespread attention. The patient, by a fall, fractured the last two cervical vertebrae, producing thereby complete paralysis of the body below the neck. After a most delicate operation the two fractured vertebrae were removed, thus relieving the pressure upon the spinal cord. Two inches of the spinal cord were left unprotected by any bone. It seems impossible that a man in this condition, with a broken neck, can live, but such is the case, and the physicians say there is a good chance for complete recovery.

CHATTERTON IS RECOVERING.

The Infusion of Three Quarts of Salty Water Saved His Life.

No case in the history of Hahnemann Hospital has ever interested the doctors and nurses so much as the remarkable one of Chas. Chatterton, who, it may be remembered by LEDGER readers, was struck in the side by the shaft of a cab at Broad and Filbert streets, on the 7th instant. He was taken to the hospital in a grave condition, and rapidly became so much worse that, fearing he had been internally injured, Dr. Northrop that night opened the abdomen. The incision of the knife was met by an enormous outpour of blood from the opening. As soon as the flow had ceased, and it did not for some moments, Dr. Northrop put his hand into the abdomen, and found the spleen badly torn in two places.

While this was being done the patient was sinking rapidly, and, as a last resort, although the case was regarded as almost hopeless, three and one-half quarts of warm salty water were injected into the veins through the arm and leg to take the place of the exceedingly large quantity of blood that was lost. This infusion has been used before in such cases where the loss of blood has been great, for, were it not done, the heart, having nothing to pump, would soon cease beating.

The injured spleen was carefully and antiseptically packed in gauze to stop its bleeding, and Chatterton was placed in bed with but little hope of his recovery. But he lived through the night, and, although slightly stronger the next day, was still so low that there was scarcely any hope that he would survive the injury and shock.

As Chatterton still continued to improve in the face of such odds the doctors began to take more interest in his extraordinary case. He was given blood making foods and two subsequent infusions of salt water. The treatment seemed to agree with him particularly well, for it is said he is now fairly on the road to recovery.

Chatterton's case, beside the interest it excited in homoeopathic medical circles, is an interesting one in another way. The sufferer is a clerk in Bally, Banks & Biddle's establishment, and is engaged to a young lady of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his former home. When the accident occurred she was hurriedly sent for that he might see her before he died. Since then she has been at his bedside almost constantly, devotedly watching his slowly gaining strength. When Chatterton gets well, as he hopes to do soon, it is expected that there will be a happy little wedding, made all the more so by the wonderful recovery of the groom that is to be.

MEDICAL STUDENTS INJURED

Dr. H. L. Northrop Rushes to Trenton to Aid Son

Dr. H. L. Northrop, senior surgeon at Hahnemann Hospital, rushed to St. Francis' Hospital, in Trenton, last night in an attempt to save the life of a friend of his son.

The son, Richard F. Northrop, was one of three Hahnemann College students injured when the automobile of Homer Hiles, twenty-three, 4700 Sansom st., in which they were riding, collided with another car, left the road and overturned after crashing into a pole at Hightstown, N. J.

Dr. Northrop left for Trenton, but in the meantime Hiles suffered a relapse, and was operated on by staff physicians. Young Northrop's jaw was fractured.

Early today physicians said Hiles was in a serious condition. The Northrops live on Valley road, Melrose Park.

The other student injured is Arthur Huston, who lives at the Sansom st. address. Hiles' home is in Pittsburgh. The three students, with Samuel Mickey, driver of the car which was sideswiped, were carried to the hospital unconscious.

DR. NORTHROP IS 65

Chief Surgeon at Hahnemann Gets Many Floral Tributes

Friends today are congratulating Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, Head of the Surgery Department and Chief of Staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, on his sixty-fifth birthday.

Dr. Northrop celebrated by reaching the hospital early today where he received many floral tributes. Tonight there will be a family reunion at his home in Valley Road, Melrose Park.

Born in Seymour, Conn., Dr. Northrop graduated from Hahnemann in the Class of '89. Two sons, David and Richard, are members of the present senior class at Hahnemann. Captain

Joel T. Boone, personal physician to President Hoover, was one of Dr. Northrop's students.

The senior class and the nurses at Hahnemann will dedicate their year book to the surgical achievements of Dr. Northrop.

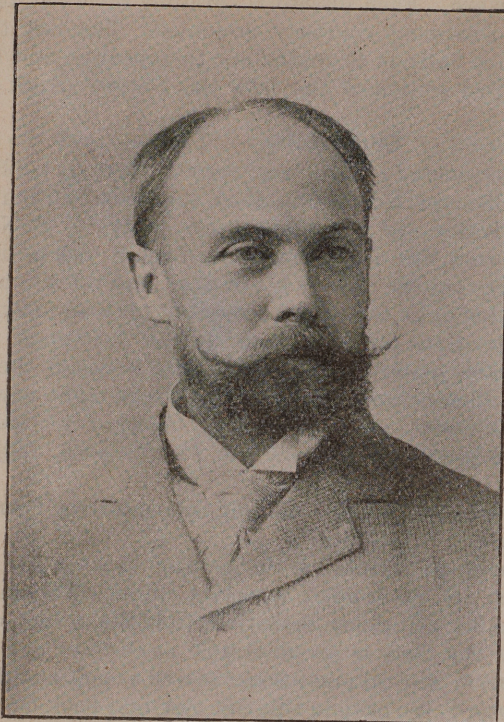
Feb. 10, 1931

Ledger, Sept 26, 96.

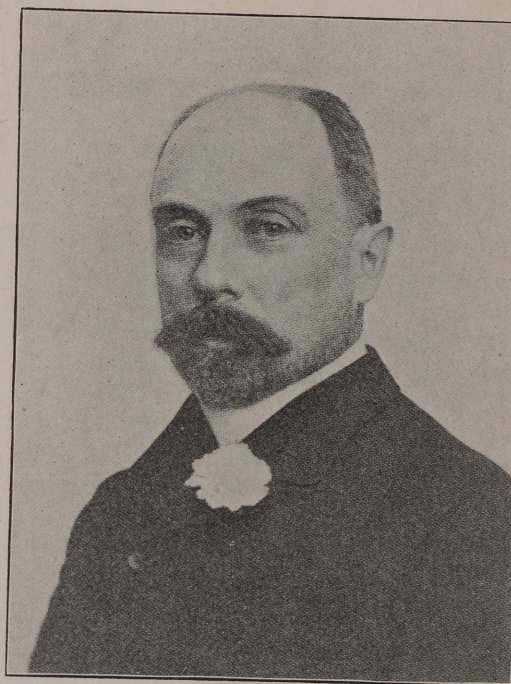
NORTHROP, H. L.—Is the son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Davenport Northrop formerly pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, and was born in London, February 10, 1866, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city. He was brought to this country when about one year of age. He received his early education in the schools of Hartford, Conn., Birmingham Academy, near New Haven, and the Boys' Central High School. Entering the Hahnemann College in 1886, he graduated with honor in 1889, and was immediately appointed resident physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, which position he held one year. Then he became associated with the distinguished surgeon and oculist, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology, son of Dr. A. R. Thomas, serving with him for three and a half years, and afterwards with the eminent surgeon and Professor of Surgery in the College, Dr. William B. Van Lennep. Near the close of 1894 Dean Dr. A. R.

Thomas, Professor of Anatomy, became ill, and he asked Dr. Northrop to deliver lectures in his place during his illness. His work was so satisfactory that he soon received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and continued his lectures during 1895. In January, 1896, after Dr. Thomas's death, he was appointed to fill the Chair of Anatomy, and holds this position at the present time. Several years ago while serving as anæsthetist to the Hahnemann Hospital through his untiring energy, skill and perseverance Dr. Northrop devised a method for the production of anæsthesia by the combination of oxygen gas and chloroform, and has demonstrated its practical utility to such an extent that it is now used almost exclusively in the Hahnemann Hospital. An Anæsthetic Commission was suggested and inaugurated by him, under whose auspices experiments were carried out and which led him to issue a pamphlet, entitled: "Reasons for the Administration of Oxygen with Chloroform When the Latter is the Anæsthetic," which was prepared for the State Society. He has also written other valuable papers, among them: "The Treatment of Accidents During the Anæsthetic State," "Intra-Circulatory Injections of Saline Solutions," and "The Technique of Wound Treatment." Professor Northrop is junior surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, and the Hahnemann Clinical Club. Dr. Northrop is a worthy successor of that Nestor among anatomists, Dr. A. R. Thomas, and is very popular with the students. He is also a very skillful operator.

NORTON, ARTHUR BRIGHAM



A. B. NORTON, M. D.



A. B. Norton, M. D.

PROF. A. B. NORTON, M. D.

Dr. A. B. Norton, Professor of Ophthalmology, was born September 15, 1856, in New Marlboro, Mass. He studied under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. George S. Norton, and graduated from the N. Y. Hom. Med. Coll. and Hospital in 1881. He received the degree of *Oculi et Auris Chirurgus* from the N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital in 1882.

Dr. Norton is the author of "Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics," now in its third edition, which is used as a text-book in all the homœopathic colleges of the country, and looked upon as an authority in affections of the eye. He is also editor of the Homœopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal.

The executive ability of Dr. Norton has been recognized by the profession, and he has been honored by the presidency of many societies, notably, The N. Y. County Medical Society, The N. Y. State Medical Society, The American Homœopathic O., O. and L. Society and the American Institute. Besides these he is a member of the Academy of Pathological Science, Meissen and Unanimous Clubs, corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society, honorary

able to assure you that the looking of old classmates in the face, the good, old-time hand grasp and the recollection and cracking of some almost forgotten college joke, made the gatherings one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable experiences of many years for a good many of us.

This year another set of classes will have their quinquennial reunions—'64, '69, '74, '79, '84, '89, '94 and '99. We of last year wish just as jolly a time as we had, but you can't have a better unless you may exceed us in numbers. Just one little pointer—non-observation of which interfered with some of our fellow-collegemates.—*Commence early to arrange to reunite.*

He has filled several offices and has always been an active worker in the Alumni Association.

We quote the following from the biographical sketch in the transactions of the State Society, when he was president of that body: "Dr. Norton has many qualities which fit him for a high position in his profession; his quiet, genial manners, his studious habits and close application, his precision and thoroughness of observation and his minuteness, yet clearness of delineation, with unusual skill in the methods of imparting a knowledge of basal principles of the subjects under consideration, all combine to make Dr. Norton a physician of distinguished ability and a popular and successful teacher, and fittingly qualify him for the highest position in the gift of the profession. His energy, tact and demonstrated executive ability combine to make his services of great value in the public affairs of the profession. He never leaves until tomorrow what ought to be done today, and that which his hands find to do is done quickly and well. His faithful discharge of duties committed to his care and his loyalty in friendship have caused him to be surrounded by a multitude of friends."

Chironian Feb 1904



Arthur B. Norton, M.D.



A. B. NORTON, M. D., President of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Norton, born in 1856, received an academical and classical education and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. George S. Norton, graduating from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1881. In 1882 Dr. Norton received the degree of Surgeon of the Eye and Ear from the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. In the same year he was appointed assistant surgeon and in 1888 Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmology at the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, which positions he still holds.

Dr. Norton became a permanent member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1886, and a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1888.

In 1888 he was appointed Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, and in 1891 Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children.

In 1892 he wrote a work of 555 pages upon

"Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics," which has been accepted as the leading book in this department of the Homoeopathic School. The second edition of this book enlarged to 647 pages was brought out in September 1898.

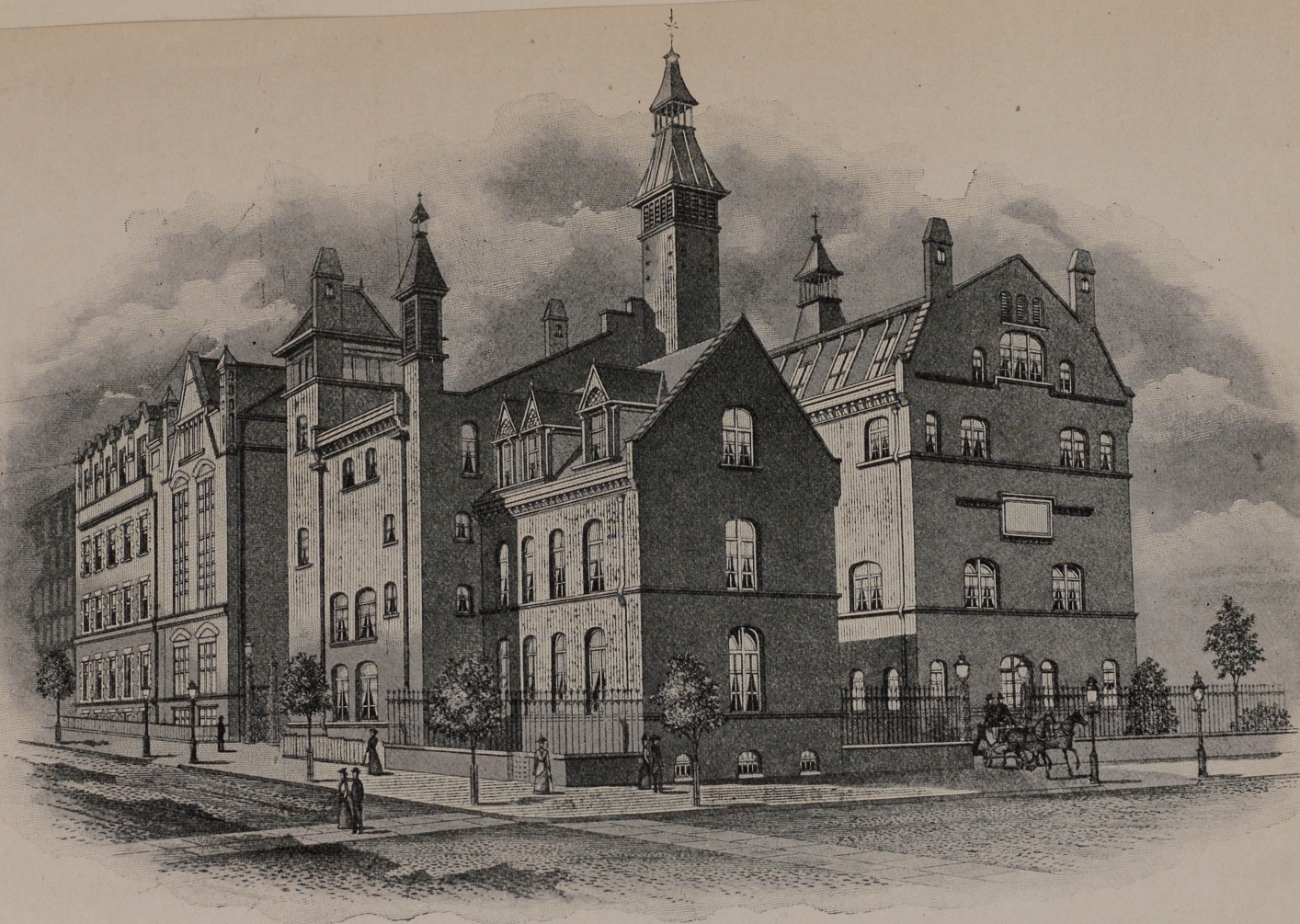
In 1895 Dr. Norton with Drs. Helfrich, Garrison and McDowell, commended as Editors, the publication of "The Homoeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal," a most successful monthly Journal devoted to these specialties. In 1896, he was instrumental in the organization of the American Homoeopathic, Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, and was made its President the same year. Dr. Norton was elected as Honorary Member of the Albany County Homoeopathic Medical Society in 1890. Corresponding Member of the British Homoeopathic Medical Society in 1896, and Honorary Member of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of Connecticut in 1897. In addition to the Societies already named he is a member and ex-president of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics, a member and ex-president of the Hahnemann Society, a member

of the New York Homoeopathic Materia Medica Society, the New York Paedological Society (Homoeopathic), the Academy of Pathological Science, and is a member of the Unanimous, the Meissen, the Twilight and the Republican Clubs.

Dr. Norton's writings have been numerous and wholly in the line of Ophthalmological study.

Dr. Norton has many qualities which fit him for a high position in his chosen profession. His energy, tact and demonstrated executive ability, combine to make his services of great value in the public affairs of the profession. His quiet, genial manners, his studious habits and close application, his precision and thoroughness of observation, all combine to make Dr. Norton a physician of distinguished ability, and fittingly qualify him for the highest positions in the gift of his profession.

In 1885 Dr. Norton married Miss Leah Louise Pixley of Great Barrington, Mass. He was elected President of the State Society in February 1898.



NEW YORK HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

Chironian Fev
1904



PROF. A. B. NORTON, M. D.

NORTON, ARTHUR BRIGHAM

ARTHUR BRIGHAM NORTON, New York city, was born in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, September 15, 1856, son of Salmon K. and Sarah Jane (Brigham) Norton. The original name was De Norville, and the genealogy is traced back to 1666, when one De Norville went over to England with William the Conqueror. Dr. Norton attended the New Marlborough academy and the Great Barrington high school, and matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1881. He received the degree of Oculi et Auris Chirurgus from the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital in 1882. Prior to graduation was appointed resident physician to the hospital of the Five Points House of Industry, having previously received from the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of New York a license to practice medicine and surgery in the state of New York. After eight months' service in that institution he became associated with Dr. J. Ralsey White of Harlem. While continuing in general practice, he gave special attention to treatment of the eye and ear, and after eight years in general practice devoted himself exclusively to practice in ophthalmology and otology. In 1900, owing to the great demand upon his time, he discontinued ear work and has since confined his practice to the ophthalmology alone. In 1886 he became business manager and later editor of the department of ophthalmology and otology of the "North American Jour-

nal of Homœopathy," and was for a number of years president of the Journal Publishing Club. In 1892 he published a work of five hundred and fifty-five pages upon ophthalmic diseases and therapeutics, which was adopted as the text-book upon the eye in twenty-one of the twenty-two homœopathic colleges at that time. This book is now in its third edition. In 1895, in connection with Drs. Garrison and Helfrich, he founded and for ten years was one of



Arthur B. Norton, M.D.

the editors and owners of the "Homœopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal." In 1904 his work—"The Essentials of Diseases of the Eye"—was published. He also has written more than fifty articles along the line of ophthalmology. In addition to being the resident physician of the hospital of the Five Points of Industry, he was assistant surgeon and for the last eighteen years surgeon of the New York Ophthal-

mic Hospital; ophthalmic surgeon to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; consulting oculist to Hahnemann and Flower hospitals; professor of ophthalmology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and to the college of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; and was demonstrator of microscopy in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He was secretary for seven years and later president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York; treasurer for three years and later president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of New York; first president of the New York Society for Medico-Scientific Investigation; first president of the Hahnemann Society; president of the American Institute of Homœopathy; president of the American Homœopathic, Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; president of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists; corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Medical Society; honorary member of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society; member of the Academy of Pathological Science; the Meissen, Unanimous, Twilight, and Republican clubs. He has held numerous offices in the alumni association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In 1885 he married Leah Louise Pixley, and their children are Kenneth Berkley and Arthur Leigh Norton.

King Vol 1V

NORTON, ARTHUR BRIGHAM

BUSINESS MANAGER'S
DEPARTMENT,
No. ~~6~~ WEST 34TH STREET.

152

JOURNAL PUBLISHING CLUB (Limited),

PUBLISHERS OF THE

North American Journal of Homœopathy.

New York, 6/4 1888

Dear Dr. —
Can still give
you store bounty more
sections for the following
years for 700 for
the last viz 1876-7
1878, 1879, 1880-1, 1884
1885, 1886, 1887,

Yours
A. E. Burton

NORTON, CHARLES O

OBITUARY—DR. C. O. NORTON.—Died at Bainbridge, N. Y., August 30th, 1887, Charles O. Norton, M.D., in the twenty-sixth year of his age. The doctor was a graduate of Bellevue, and also of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, receiving his diploma from the latter institution in 1885. At the time of his death he was assistant surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Of a kindly, genial nature, not only will his classmates of '85 deplore his loss, but a host of other friends will be saddened by the intelligence of his death.

N^o Am J1 Hom Nov 1887

NORTON, GEORGE S

GEORGE S. NORTON, M.D.

NEW YORK.

Dr. Norton was born December 8, 1851, in Great Barrington, Mass. His early education was received at the public schools and academies of Berkshire county; his advanced course at Dartmouth College, N. H. In 1869 he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and followed the full course of instruction there provided, with exemplary diligence and faithfulness, at the same time serving as apothecary to the Ophthalmic Hospital. He became deeply interested in this department and made a special study of diseases of the eye. He graduated in medicine in 1872 and then applied his energies to a thorough training for the specialty for which he had already shown so strong a predilection. He exhibited so remarkable an aptness that he soon received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the Ophthalmic Hospital, associated with Dr. T. F. Allen, the chief of the staff.

In 1875 he was promoted as full surgeon; and in 1883, when only 32 years of age, he was made one of the senior surgeons and, in 1888, a member of the Board of Directors. While serving diligently in the clinics of the institution, he took his share in the system of instruction therein established, and was so acceptable as a teacher that upon the death of Dr. Liebold, Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology in the Homœopathic Medical College, Dr. Norton was elected, in 1886, to the vacant chair. In all these positions he fulfilled the duties with a punctuality and thoroughness that characterized his engagements. He was also appointed on the staff of the Ward's Island Charity Hospital and to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, in both cases with special reference to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Ophthalmic and Otological Society, of which he was also president one year. In all these institutions, and others to which he belonged, he was not satisfied with an inactive participation, but contributed frequently by his experience to their advantage and usefulness.

His death after but twenty years of professional work, and while in the full tide of usefulness and honor, was the termination of a

NORTON, GEORGE S.

sudden attack of pneumonia, and occurred January 31st of the present year. His physical constitution was not strong. For several years his labors were exacting and arduous, and often, no doubt, were in excess of his endurance. So it came about that after an exhausting service in office, college and hospital he was prostrated by the fatal sickness to which he succumbed in a few days.

A special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, of which he had just completed his term as president, was held on the 25th of February in commemoration of Dr. Norton. Beside the adoption of appropriate resolutions, addresses were made by Drs. Houghton, Boynton, Deady, Nott and Allen, descriptive of his life and expressive of the high estimate in which his unusual merits were held by those who were most familiar with them. From the remarks made on that occasion, the foregoing details have been derived, and from them many evidences of his professional ability and his high personal character might be drawn. As a teacher, his style was clear, accurate and systematic; in diagnosis, he was remarkably correct; as a surgeon, his success was surprising. The completeness and care which he gave to the preparation of every case was a marked characteristic.

His abilities as a writer were shown in his frequent contributions to the medical press and to the transactions of the societies with which he was connected. The *Therapeutics of Ophthalmology*, a well-known text-book, was compiled by him in conjunction with Dr. Allen; but when a second edition was needed, the work was recast and enlarged by Dr. Norton. Its merits are recognized by all who are interested in ophthalmological study. As editor, he conducted the *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology* with signal success.

As a prescriber, and in the use of medicines, he was a careful disciple of the homœopathic law.

In all the relations of life the temper of his mind, his benevolence and earnest religious character were recognized by those who were most intimate with him.

He was married, in 1875, to Miss Kate Graham, of New York, who, with two children, survives him.

A I H 1891

Dr. Norton married, in 1857, Miss Sarah C. Toll, who survives him, also a son and daughter.

Almost unconsciously, on Tuesday morning, when I came to this room, I looked for the face of my old friend George Norton.

For fifteen years, since I first met him, scarcely a year, I think, has passed without my seeing him at least once, and I learned to know him intimately and well, and with each meeting was left deeper respect, more profound regard for the man and his attributes.

You all knew Dr. Norton as a physician—his clearness of intellect, his accuracy of judgment, his scholarly attainments, his wide knowledge of disease, his readiness of resource were familiar to all his professional friends. I have watched with admiration his skill in diagnosis and in operative technique in the Ophthalmic Hospital. To his judgment all deferred, and his decisions in the most difficult and obscure cases were rarely reversed. This you all know. But I regard it as one of the fortunate things of my life that I knew George Norton as friend—tried and true, and I think that I knew the beauty of his inner life as it was not revealed to all. He was a good man. Too noble was he to feel the petty jealousies and little vexations of a smaller nature; generous to professional rivals, helpful and encouraging to those less skilled and less fortunate than himself. He was of a gentle disposition, having strangely mixed in him rare strength of purpose with frailty of body—a robust intellect and a modest, simple mind.

I say to you that it is with peculiar feelings of sadness that the thought comes over me that I shall never again in this world meet the kindly light of his eye nor feel the warm clasp of his hand. George Norton is dead in the body, but he shall live again “in lives made better by his presence.”

Those whom he met and knew are better for his living, and the effect of his life-work will go on forever.

“Influence is immortal; every word
A mortal ever spoke or ever heard
Shall wield its power, however small it be,
Throughout the countless ages of eternity.”

The beauty and purity of character of George Norton will bear its fruits when he and we shall all have been forgotten, and will live as an inspiration in all that is good and pure and noble.

HAYES C. FRENCH, M.D., of San Francisco, Cal., read the following tribute

TO GEORGE S. NORTON, M.D.

1.

We meet again upon that mystic strand
That parts the never from the evermore,
And, groping on the shores of shadowland,
Seek consolation in bereavement sore.

2.

O Death! could we thy full fruition know—
To finite toil thine infinite reward,
What songs of joy would drown our tearful woe,
What heavenly hopes could hours like these afford!

3.

We come not here to eulogize the dead,
With tribute to their temples of decay,
But sainted and immortal souls to wed,
In lives of glory, to their yesterday.

4.

Beloved Friend! around thy spotless name
Shall cling, to man's remotest memory,
The hallowed incense of a deathless fame
And brighter promise of the yet to be.

5.

Thou art not dead! We feel again the thrill
Of thy magnetic touch, and in thine eyes,
Whose azure depths flash inspiration still,
We catch a recognition from the skies.

6.

The feeble frame, which here thy spirit chained,
No longer thwarts thy kind and regal soul;
But, soaring, beaming, blessing, unrestrained,
Thou find'st in love's infinitude thy goal.

7.

Would that our lives in this memorial hour
Might find the grace of thy fidelity,
And spirits shackled break the earthly power
That holds our souls from unison with thee.

8.

We would unfold thy virtues one by one,
As with thy name they throng fond memory,
And sing them in seraphic voice of song,
To 'applauding ages of futurity.

9.

Thy gospel of untiring gentleness,
Thy loyalty to truth, whate'er its cost;
Thy tender sympathy for man's distress,
Teach us to-night the treasure we have lost.

10.

O Death! our tearful eyes still turn to thee,
To ask the secret of that painful quest,
With which, beneath the wounds of thy decree,
We seek in Neor's domain our loved and best.

11.

Tell us that God hath stamped his hunger here—
A token to our faithless hearts that we
Shall meet again where ev'ry doubt and fear
Fades in the light of *immortality*.

A I H 1891

CHESTER G. HUNTER, M.D.: I had no idea of speaking
and Dr. Deaford until this moment, but I feel that I am
grateful to his memory unless I said a few words at least.
I have known him for many years, ever since the time we
went into Hahnemann College. I knew him in his profes-
sion and work, both in the college and private practice. He

GEORGE S. NORTON, M.D.

DR. GEORGE S. NORTON died at his residence in New York City, on Saturday, January 31st. The cause of his death was pneumonia. Dr. Norton was born at Marlboro, Mass., on December 8, 1851. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic College in 1872, when he was twenty-one years of age. Immediately after graduation he began practice in New York City, where he continued actively at work up to the time of his death.

Dr. Norton's death deprives the homœopathic profession of one of its most valuable and highly-esteemed members. His unusual ability brought him into prominence early in his professional career. Associated with Dr. T. F. Allen, he wrote the well-known "Ophthalmic Therapeutics," a work that was at once recognized as a standard in our school. A second edition being called for, Dr. Norton brought it out without an associate.

Two years ago the *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology* was started by Chatterton & Co., of New York, as publishers, and Dr. Norton as editor. Again Dr. Norton's ability was shown, for the journal was a success from the start.

Dr. Norton's associates in society work have ever delighted to honor him. Frequently has he acted as chairman of the Ophthalmological and Otological Bureaus of the Institute, and the New York State and County Societies. The transactions of these bodies contain many valuable articles from his pen.

As an author, Dr. Norton had a very happy and an interesting style; one that forced upon the reader the conviction that the writer was an authority, and that his statements were the result of experience and careful investigation.

As a man, as a friend, he was all these words imply. He has gone; and a great profession mourns his loss.

Hahn.Mo. Vo.26.p 196.

DR. GEORGE S. NORTON died at his residence, 154 West Thirty-fourth Street, January 31st, at the age of forty years. Dr. Norton graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1872, and almost immediately devoted himself to the specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. At the time of Dr. Norton's death he was senior surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Professor of Ophthalmology in the Homœopathic College and editor of the *Journal of Ophthalmology and Otology*.

N Y Med Times Mar 1891

Resolutions: WHEREAS, We have learned, with sincere sorrow, of the decease of our esteemed colleague, Dr. George S. Norton, whose splendid attainments in science, varied experience in practice and long service to charity, we now recall with transport and shall remember with gratitude; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the late Dr. Norton we recognized our ideal of a man, a scholar and a physician. His endeavors for the establishment and cultivation of homœopathy in the special field of ophthalmology and his success in this field, are masterly and imperishable achievements.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Norton we have lost one of our ablest workers, the brotherhood of homœopathic physicians one of its dearest members.

Resolved, That as a co-laborer on the staff of the Laura Franklin Hospital, Dr. Norton has left a vacancy difficult to fill in the hearts of his colleagues and the poor, suffering children.

From
July 92



*Yours
Geo. S. Morton*



PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT OF THE LATE DR. GEORGE S. NORTON.

By St. Clair Smith, M. D.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Alumni Association:

I am deeply sensible of the compliment you have paid me in asking me to speak on this occasion. I am, at the same time, conscious of the limitations which my embarrassment and my unfitness for the effort impose upon me.

George S. Norton's life and achievements were worthy of an abler and more eloquent eulogist than I. Still, I am glad to add my meed to the general acclaim of all who knew him and revere his memory.

He died when he had barely reached his thirty-ninth year; so young that it may be said truthfully that his work had only just begun; and yet, at this early age, he had achieved more, much more, and had won more lasting laurels than most men—better and more brilliantly endowed with natural ability, early education and with better opportunity—have accomplished during a long lifetime.

And he did it by real hard work; by taking advantage of all that was in him, of every opportunity that presented itself, and by profiting by his opportunities to the limit.

I will not take up your time with a lengthy biography of Dr. Norton. That is not necessary for our purpose, which is to review as briefly as may be the life and activities of our friend.

Born in the village of Great Barrington, Mass., and with only such education as could be acquired in the public schools, he came among us as a medical student, at this college, at nineteen years of age, and graduated with honors two years later.

His student work was marked "by exemplary diligence and faithfulness," and soon attracted the attention of the faculty—all of whom remained his fast friends throughout his professional life.

After his graduation he opened an office in this city, and for a few years devoted himself to general practice; at the same time attending daily the clinics at the Ophthalmic Hospital, where, his efficiency and faithful and punctual attendance soon winning for him the appointment of assistant surgeon, he became associated with Dr. F. F. Atlen in his clinic.

In 1875 he was promoted to be full surgeon, and was assigned to a clinic of his own; and in 1883, when he was only thirty-two, he was raised to the rank of senior surgeon. Five years later he was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Hospital.

In 1886 he was appointed to the chair of Ophthalmology in this college, made vacant by the death of Prof. Liebold.

There were other aspirants for the chair, but Dr. Norton was selected because he was better known in the field of ophthalmology than any other man in our school in this country, and his appointment proved a most sagacious choice.

As a teacher his style was clear, accurate and systematic, and he soon won the admiration and esteem of his students—not only as a teacher, but by his willing and general helpfulness whenever ap-

pealed to regarding some difficult or obscure part of his subject. He was regarded as the student's friend, and his popularity could well be measured by the applause that always greeted him whenever he appeared among them.

I may add here that, in addition to his duties and activities at the ophthalmic clinic and at the college, he was connected in one capacity or another with such other institutions as the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital and Laura Franklin Hospital for Children—and that he faithfully attended to the duties thus imposed.

At the time when he decided to give his life to the study and practice of diseases of the eye exclusively he gave up general practice and devoted all his energies towards perfecting himself in this special department. In addition to the engrossing demands of a rapidly growing practice—private and consulting—he not only kept up his interest in the various clinics with which he was connected, with the same faithfulness and punctuality as in the past, but became a frequent and voluminous contributor to our medical journals and to the transactions of our various societies, as well as being a faithful attendant at their meetings at home and abroad.

His early writings were crude, and from a literary standpoint would hardly pass muster. Nobody knew this better than he did, and with his characteristic determination and indomitable industry he set about the task of correcting this fault, and soon developed the style of clear, concise and correct expression that characterized his later work. His library grew apace; and, when he died, he left one of the best selected and most helpful collections of books I have ever seen—and he was familiar with them, every one.

I refer to this because I want to show what this man accomplished for himself, and by himself, from small beginnings—not only on the professional side of life but on the side of general culture as well.

He came among us, as I have said, at the age of nineteen—practically a school boy—with only such education as can be acquired at that early age in a country public school; and he left us, twenty years later, not only the most accomplished and the best known specialist in his department in our school, but also a scholar, and he accomplished it all by his own individual industry. He had no teacher, no mentor, no helper but himself; solely and by his indomitable determination to get there he *did* get there.

to the general acclaim of all who knew him and revere his

As an oculist his wide knowledge of his subject, his accuracy of judgment, and his readiness of resource were familiar to you all of his generation. His skill in diagnosis was of the highest order, and his opinions and judgment in difficult cases were rarely reversed. As an operator, he was handicapped in his earlier attempts by an infirmity which would have brought discouragement, if not defeat, to most men. I refer to a violent and uncontrollable trembling of his right hand, which seriously interfered with his efforts to accomplish delicate work on the eye where accuracy and precision counts for so much. But George Norton was not the man to permit his cause to be wrecked; and with that determined will which characterized all his other efforts, he overcame this fault to such an extent that he became not only a successful but a skillful operator, and has standing to his credit some of the most brilliant results known to ophthalmic surgery.

While considering his achievements, and their cost to him in time and in energy, we must not forget that, physically, he was a frail man. So much so that at times his friends were apprehensive about him. He was rather small of stature, very thin, at times almost to emaciation, narrow chested and somewhat stooped. For years he had a constant cough that at times was very troublesome and fatiguing. He often consulted me for this, and was always apprehensive lest it might eventuate in consumption. But it was only a nervous cough, a part of a general neurosis, or nerve irritability, manifested by choreic twitchings and by movements of the eyes and head and shoulders, and by the trembling of his hands, of which I have already spoken, and which threatened to mar his success as a surgeon.

Never a strong man, always laboring under physical infirmities which would have beaten most men, he courageously and unfalteringly kept at his post, meeting all his obligations with astonishing punctuality and fidelity, and always with uniform cheerfulness.

Personally, he was a very lovable man; the soul of good nature, amiable to the last degree, cordial and winning in his manner. He greeted everybody with a smile, and was always ready to lend a helping hand.

He had his faults, but they were little faults—and were so far outweighed by his virtues that, viewed in retrospect, they were mere trivalities, little component parts in the sum total of a great character.

pealed to In this connection—in order to show you in what esteem he was was reg held as a man and as a physician—I cannot do better than to quote be meas in part the remarks of his eulogists at the memorial services of the appeare American Institute of Homœopathy in 1891, the session following I ma his death.

the oph Said Dr. T. Franklin Smith: “I had known George S. Norton capacity since he was a young man, and while he was yet a student, and my Island admiration and respect for him as a professional man grew the Childre longer I knew him. There is no use of my speaking of him as a posed. physician, of what he has been permitted to accomplish for the

At th profession to which he was so ardently attached, and for whose practice interests he had devoted his life and energies. It is of him as a practice man, as a man whom I loved from the very bottom of my heart, that this spe I would speak to-night. I loved George Norton for that disposi- of a raption, for those qualifications, that drew towards him all those who kept up came within the reach of his influence. * * * Dr. Norton was nected, one of those gentle characters who seemed to have nothing but became love for everybody, whose aim seemed to be to do everything that nals an he could to help and to do good for those around him. He never being a made any ostentatious show of his goodness, but went quietly about

His e carrying sunshine into many dark and dreary homes, and extending would ha strong helping hand to every one who needed his assistance. and wit* * * He was a man who never spoke an unkind word of any he set a person. Unkindness and hatred had no place in his large, loving style of heart, and no one ever went to him in vain for comfort or sympathy later wd in times when they felt the need of such. * * * It will be a long of the b time before we shall be able to find any one to take the place in seen—a our midst who will fill the vacancy caused by the death of George

I ref S. Norton.”

plished Another of his eulogists, Dr. Park Lewis, said in part: “Too only on noble was he to feel the pretty jealousies and little vexations of a culture smaller nature. Generous and professional rivals, helpful and

He c encouraging to those less skilled and less fortunate than himself, practica he was of a gentle disposition; having strangely mixed in him rare quired strengths of purpose and frailty of body, a robust intellect and a twenty modest, simple mind.”

known s The lesson such a life teaches and the lesson that I would im- and he press upon the minds of all the young men present who perhaps are no teach aspirants for high places in their profession, and who perchance indomita

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may feel discouragement from lack of early advantages in education or present opportunity, which seems to some such an impossible barrier, and to many a deterrent from further effort, is that nothing was ever accomplished save by real hard work; by patient, earnest, careful industry, by taking advantage of every opportunity and by making opportunity where others fail.

Thackeray said that it was astonishing how much could be accomplished by writing only six lines a day, but one must write these six lines every day.

There is a place in the front ranks of our profession for every young man who will take the life of George S. Norton for his guide and will emulate his example. Such success does not require a great mind or a college education. He had neither, but he did have that quality which makes for success, greater than all others put together, *industry*—the faculty for hard work, and the will to do it to the top of his bent, and you can cultivate that quality in yourselves.

No better example has come under my observation during a long professional life.

I wish to thank the family of Dr. Norton in behalf of the Dean, the Trustees, the Faculty and the Alumni of this college for this generous gift of this portrait. It will be hung in a conspicuous place among the portraits of other distinguished men that adorn these walls; and with the hope that to look upon it will be an inspiration to every young man who comes to this college to such earnest and faithful endeavor that at the end, when he lays down the burden at the close of his professional career, he may have the pleasing consciousness not only that he has made some permanent additions to the common knowledge for the common good, but also that many men and women have been the happier for his life.

DR. JOHN NORTON.

WE have to record the death of this well-known and highly esteemed homœopathist, which took place at Chester on the 5th of December last. Dr. Norton became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1839. His attention soon after this was directed to the new and rising school of Hahnemann, and after studying the system, and witnessing the practice of it in the Homœopathic Dispensary at Liverpool, he became convinced of its truth. In 1845 he graduated at the University of St. Andrew's, and commenced practice in Birkenhead. The following year he removed to Chester, where he soon attracted a numerous *clientèle*. For several years past he had retired from active practice in Chester, and devoted his energies to the establishment of a large sanatorium at Llandudno and a more private one at Penmaenmawr. About three weeks before his death he had a severe attack of endocarditis, attended with great oppression of breathing, pains in the chest, and high fever followed by œdema of the lower extremities. These symptoms had quite disappeared and he was in all respects convalescent. On the 2nd of December, contrary to the advice of his medical friends, he went out for a short walk. On the 3rd he had a slight paralytic attack, in which he was unconscious, the mouth drawn, and both hands powerless for a few minutes. These symptoms passed off entirely in the course of the day. Complete rest was enjoined and care in diet. Next day he was apparently quite convalescent, but in the afternoon of the 5th he died suddenly, probably from embolism of the cerebral arteries. No post-mortem examination was allowed. Dr. Norton translated Brunnow's *Glance at Hahnemann and Homœopathy*. He also published *A Brief Attempt to show the Truth and Value of Homœopathy*, and a *Family Homœopathic Practice*, both of which went through several editions. He likewise occasionally contributed practical papers to the homœopathic periodicals. He enjoyed the confidence of a large number of patients, by whom, and by all who knew him, his death will be sincerely lamented.

Brit. Jl. Hom. V. 30. 2
Jan. 1872.

NORTON, K. B.

Dr. K. B. Norton came to Albany in 1867. He had been an allopathic physician eight or ten years. He had resided and practiced in the western part of the State, a greater portion of the time in Erie County. He remained in Albany two or three years. He was the first resident physician to the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary. He removed to Kinderhook, Columbia County, and subsequently to Huntington, Long Island.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.



NORTON, LUCIEN H., M. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., was born at New Marlboro', Mass., November 2d, 1821. His grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812. His father being a farmer of considerable ability, desired him for agricultural pursuits, but on account of his slight physique relinquished this purpose and permitted him to choose a different and more congenial occupation. For several years in early life he was a successful teacher, and then commenced the study of medicine in an allopathic school of some celebrity in Pittsfield, Mass. After receiving his diploma from that institution, he commenced the study of homœopathy with the late Dr. Shué, of Hartford, and continued it with the late Dr. George Cooke, of New York. After practising a few months in Patterson, N. J., he removed to Bridgeport. He commenced the practice of homœopathy under the most adverse circumstances, as he found the community entirely ignorant of the system, and met with decided opposition from the allopathic physicians. Soon after his entrance upon practice, he wrote and published a pamphlet, explaining and defending the principles of homœopathy, which may have had some influence in preparing the way for his subsequent success. This commenced with some remarkable cures performed by him; and, during a dysenteric epidemic, his reputation as a skilful and successful physician was fully established. Since that time his practice has rapidly increased, and is now very large and lucrative.

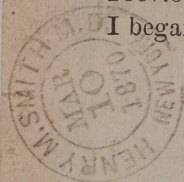
He was firmly loyal during the war; and when, in response to an appeal from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Bridgeport, immense quantities of supplies from all parts of the State of Connecticut were sent to its regiments on the Atlantic coast, he was appointed First Commissioner to accompany them, on the steamer "Arago," and to attend to their proper distribution. Upon his return he wrote an interesting report of his mission, which was published with the general report of the Society. At the close of the twenty-fifth year of his residence in Bridgeport, his

friends and patrons, to the number of more than three hundred, effectually surprised him by taking possession of his spacious parlors for the evening. Many were the expressions of regard and esteem, with wishes for a long and happy life, together with numerous and valuable gifts as tokens of gratitude for one who had so long ministered to them and their families. The occasion was one of peculiar interest. Dr. Norton remarked that he had never seen a better and healthier looking set of patients.

Having an excessive fondness for music, Dr. Norton was fortunate in marrying an accomplished musician, the only daughter of Rev. P. F. Holly, a clergyman in Sandisfield, Mass. They have had three sons, two of whom are now living. Dr. Norton was the pioneer of homœopathy in Fairfield county; has been several times President of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

With a strong constitution and fine health, he hopes to live to recommend homœopathy in his own practice, and to see the system established on such a foundation as shall render it universally prevalent in the community.

My full name is *Lucian H. Norton*
I graduated at *Berkshire* Medical College, in the year *1847*
My present address is *Bridgeport* county of *Fairfield*
State of *Connecticut* where I have resided since *1847*
Previous to that time I practised in
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1847* at *Bridgeport Ct*





Bridgport March 9 1870
A Smith

Dear Sir I claim the
honor of being the Pioneer of
Homoeopathy of Fairfield County

Yours truly
L M Norton

~~of Boston University School of Medicine, and unite with~~
them in extending to the family and friends of Dr. de Gersdorff their most cordial sympathies.

LUCIAN HERVEY NORTON, M.D., Bridgeport, Conn.

This pioneer of homœopathy in western Connecticut, after a long and successful professional life, died at his residence in Bridgeport, January 2, 1884, after a protracted illness, terminating in hæmorrhage of the brain.

By this death is removed one of the most valued, pure and consistent gentlemen and physicians in his section of the country, who leaves behind a record teeming with usefulness and the practical results of a well spent life.

Dr. Norton was born in New Marlboro, Mass., and received a good education, such as those "early" times afforded, and graduated with high honors at the then important Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass.

During his student life, the principles of homœopathy as enunciated by Hahnemann, attracted his attention, and like all other important questions, received a thorough investigation from him, and so convinced him of their correctness that immediately after graduating, he became a student of the estimable Dr. Schuc, of Hartford, and also of the eminent Dr. Cooke, of New York City. Completing his homœopathic course, he located at Patterson, N. J., but shortly after removed to Bridgeport, Conn., (in 1847), being the first homœopathic physician in that city and Fairfield county, and, in fact, west of Hartford, and it is believed, with one exception, in the State.

He met, of course, with great and persistent opposition from the other schools of practice, the unkindness and bitterness being of the most exasperating character, but amid all the persecutions, feeling and knowing that he was *right*, and far-seeing enough to realize that sooner or later, vindication and success were sure to come, he kept on the even tenor of his way. This confidence, however, did not prevent his sen-

sitive nature from suffering keenly at times from the rudeness and ungentlemanly treatment he received, but without drawing from him retaliation or resentment. Under all provocations he ever maintained the same dignified and gentlemanly deportment that is sure in time to win respect, even from enemies. To this course steadily persisted in, is, no doubt, largely due the high standing which homœopathy holds in western Connecticut.

Dr. Norton, in 1848, was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and retained his membership to the day of his death, a period of thirty-six years. Since the formation of the association of Seniors, he has belonged to that honorary department. He was also a member of the Connecticut State Homœopathic Society and for a number of years its honored President.

In 1860, he married Amelia W. Holley, only daughter of the Rev. P. S. Holley, a highly esteemed Congregational clergyman, his wife and two sons surviving him. In his practice, his wife proved an excellent helpmate and a most efficient assistant in many ways. To her advice, assistance and encouragement he was wont to attribute much of his great success. His eldest son, Lucian H., is a member of the Columbia School of Mines, New York.

Dr. Norton outlived all the Bridgeport physicians who were in practice when he first located there. He was a hard and conscientious worker; and there is no doubt that it was owing to his exhaustive and faithful labors and studious habits that led to his partial retirement, and lastly, to the "rest" from which comes "no awakening" to labor and toil. In 1882, he associated with him Dr. C. S. Hoag, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, who succeeds to his practice.

The obsequies of the "beloved physician" were held at his late residence, the large house being thronged with friends. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Trinity Church, followed by a most appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. McNeille, of the Congregational Church. The music and

flowers of which there was a liberal display, were voluntary tributes of affection and sorrow. The medical profession of both schools was largely represented including colleagues from New Haven, Stamford, New York and elsewhere. The remains were buried in the Mountain Grove Cemetary.

(A.I.H. 1884)

LUCIEN H. NORTON, M.D.

Lucien H. Norton, M.D., died at Bridgeport, Conn., January 2d, after a protracted illness, which terminated in a "hemorrhage of the brain."

By his death is removed the pioneer of homœopathy in Fairfield County, he having located in Bridgeport in the spring of 1847. In fact, he was the fourth homœopathic physician in Connecticut, and at the time of his death, antedated all the homœopathic practitioners in the State, with, perhaps, one exception (Dr. O. Sites), who commenced practice in New London about the same time.

Dr. Norton was born in New Marlboro' Mass., and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1846. During his student life the principles of homœopathy received a careful investigation at his hands, and on his graduation he became a student of Dr. Cook, then prominent in homœopathic practice in New York City. While pursuing his studies he opened an office in Paterson, N. J. On completing his preparations for the practice of homœopathy he located in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1847, being the only homœopath in Western Connecticut. He labored faithfully, battling his way alone in this city for twelve years, and built up a large and lucrative practice.

He continued in active business until a short time before his death, when he associated with him in practice Dr. C. S. Hoag. Dr. Norton was at the time of his death a Senior Member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, having been admitted to membership in 1848, and was also one of the charter members of the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1860 he was married to the daughter of the Rev. P. T. Holley, and leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his loss. He was one of the most conscientious of men, true, and reliable under all circumstances, and leaves behind him a record of a well spent life, of noble deeds, of honest purpose, and an unstained character.

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OBITUARY.

LUCIEN H. NORTON, M.D., died at his residence, 123 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., January 2d, after a protracted illness, which terminated in a "hæmorrhage of the brain." By his death is removed the pioneer of homœopathy in Fairfield County, he having located in Bridgeport in the spring of 1847. In fact he was the fourth homœopathic physician in Connecticut, and, at the time of his death, antedated all the homœopathic practitioners in the State, with perhaps one exception, Dr. O. Sites, who commenced practice in New London about the same time.

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[NOTE.—The above tribute is offered by Dr. Hoag, partner of the deceased.—Eds.] **Hahn Mo Feb 1884**

NORWOOD, WILLIAM D

In a runaway accident on Texas avenue directly in front of the Central Pharmacy at 4:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. William D. Norwood, one of Shreveport's most popular physicians, was dashed from his buggy and received injuries from which he died within less than ten minutes.

When picked up from the pavement Dr. Norwood was unconscious. He was gasping for breath. Several gentlemen who witnessed the awful accident rushed to his rescue and tenderly carried him into the drug store where Drs. Purnell, Alexander, Abramson and Blanchard quickly arrived and did everything known to medical science to restore respiration. They soon realized that their efforts were absolutely useless, and the end came at 5 o'clock.

Automobile Scares Horses.

Scores of friends of the physician saw him strike the pavement. While driving down the avenue in front of the Shreveport Sanitarium Dr. Norwood's horses became frightened at an automobile and immediately broke into a mad run. The Central Pharmacy is only a block from the Sanitarium, in the direction of Texas street. In front of the drug store several vehicles were standing. One of these was a dray in charge of a negro. Colliding with the dray, Dr. Norwood's buggy was almost completely overturned. The terrific jolt sent the physician, who had hold of the lines, hurling from the seat against the pavement on the car track, his head striking the bricks. The inner plate of the skull is believed to have been fractured.

Just before the buggy collided with the dray Dr. Norwood was holding to the lines, but the jolt is believed to have caused him to release one of the reins. His foot was tangled in the loose line, and resulted in a fall all the more severe.

Immediately following the collision the horses used by the physician were stopped. They were very much excited but were held still until the dying physician was removed from the street.

When the buggy struck the dray Allen Gibson, a 15-year-old negro, who was employed as driver by Dr. Norwood, was also hurled into the street, his body landing near his employer. Other than fright the negro was uninjured.

Physicians Worked Fast.

News of the accident spread rapidly. Dr. Purnell happened to be passing near the pharmacy at the time and rushed back to lend his assistance. Dr. Alexander was near also and began to work fast. A report was received at the sanitarium and Dr. Abramson hurried to the drug store. Dr. Blanchard arrived about the same time. Notwithstanding the squad of able physicians inside the crowd of anxious friends and acquaintances on the sidewalk soon learned that Dr. Norwood was dead.

In a little or no time the news reached the city hall and Mayor Querbes and other well known citizens, friends of the deceased, left their business and went to have the awful truth affirmed. From all parts of the city friends of Dr. Norwood gathered in front of the drug store, and many words of sorrow and regret were expressed.

Hearing that her husband had been hurt in an accident Mrs. Norwood hurried to be at his side. At the door she was met by Mayor Querbes, Senator Barret and Dr. Blanchard, and the latter was asked to accompany her home and break the news. It was one of the most painful tasks ever performed by Dr. Blanchard.

At 5:30 o'clock Dr. Norwood's body was placed in an ambulance and sent home. Announcement of the funeral will be made this morning.

Dr. Norwood was an old friend and valued customer of ours -
Dr. F. A. B. no doubt remembers him as our student agent at College
during Dr. Cornelius residence in Chicago - BHT-Chicago 2/24/06

Dr. Norwood Was Popular.

In the death of Dr. Norwood Shreveport loses one of her most progressive

citizens. A loving husband and father, devoted son and true friend, has departed. He came to Shreveport from Marshall, Tex., eight years ago and soon won a high place among the physicians. Everybody liked him.

His wife was Miss Alcocke, granddaughter of the late E. Jacobs, banker and capitalist of Shreveport, and by marriage Dr. Norwood was very prominently connected in this portion of Louisiana. Besides his wife and little daughter, he is survived by his mother and father, who live at Marshall, his birthplace.

Dr. Norwood was a member of several secret societies. He attended college in Austin, Tex., and while there was initiated by Omicron Chapter into the Greek fraternity Kappa Alpha.

Livery Horses in Runaway.

For several days Dr. Norwood had been driving a friend's horse. Yesterday he rented a pair of livery horses from Levi Cooper. He was en route to town after answering a call in the western portion of the city when the automobile which started the animals to running came into view. According to Allen Gibson, the negro boy, who was in the buggy with the physician, the particulars of the accident were as follows:

"We were coming down the avenue when the automobile appeared. The horses were frightened and Dr. Norwood, who was driving, lost control of them. In front of the Central Pharmacy here our buggy struck a dray wagon. Dr. Norwood's foot was caught in one of the lines and he was thrown from the seat into the middle of the car track. Our buggy nearly turned over. I was jolted out also and fell close to Dr. Norwood. I am not hurt, only excited."

Meetings Postponed.

The meeting of the Louisianians, which was to have been held this afternoon, has been postponed on account of the death of Dr. Norwood yesterday.

The date of the meeting will be announced later.

Announcement is made that the entertainment which was to have been given by Mrs. Walter Jackson this afternoon has been postponed on account of Dr. Norwood's death.

Owing to the death of Dr. W. D. Norwood yesterday afternoon the ladies of the Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church have postponed the entertainment which was to have been given tonight at the residence of Dr. Sumrall.

Shreveport Times, La.
Feb 15 1906

OBITUARY.

Dr. W. D. Norwood, of Shreveport, La., was on Feb. 14th thrown from his buggy, on account of his horse running away, and only lived for ten minutes after the accident. The cause of the runaway was the horse becoming frightened at a noisy automobile. Dr. Norwood was graduated from the Hering Medical College, Chicago, in the year 1895. He was very popular with his class and was one of the best liked and most popular citizen and physician in Shreveport.

Hom Recorder April 1906



OTT, ELIPHALET, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Schenectady, N. Y., April 1st, 1833. He is the only son of Howard Nott, and grandson of his namesake, E. Nott, D. D., LL. D., the late venerable President of Union College. Dr. Nott graduated at that institution in 1854, and then entered the office of Dr. A. M. Vedder, Schenectady, where he read medicine; then pursued a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1856-'57. He then entered the Laboratory of Union College, and took a course of chemical lectures under Professor Chandler, now of Columbia College. Illness in the autumn prevented his return to finish the second course of lectures in New York; consequently, in the spring of 1858, he entered the Albany Medical College, and graduated in June of that year. The successful homœopathic treatment of his grandfather, while suffering from neuralgia, induced him to look into the science. At the request of the accomplished Dr. Vanderburgh, of Rheinbeck, N. Y., he accompanied him to New York city to engage in the practice. Soon after a favorable opening in Patterson, N. J., presented, and Dr. Nott removed thither and succeeded Dr. P. S. Bassett, who had associated himself with Dr. Vanderburgh, in New York.

In 1860, Dr. Nott commenced practising at Patterson, and soon became one of the visiting physicians of the orphan asylum established there, the other physician being allopathic.

In 1871, he married Miss Josephine Cornish, of Islip, Long Island, and in May, 1872, after a residence of twelve years, he removed to Brooklyn, where he expected to become connected with Dr. Hawks, an eminent physician and most estimable man. Dr. Hawks, who had, however, been infirm for years, was suddenly affected by an attack of disease of the kidneys, to which he almost immediately succumbed. Dr. Nott opened an office at the former residence of Dr. Hawks, where he has since remained.

At the invitation of Dr. A. E. Sumner, Medical Director of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, he accepted the Clinic of Diseases of the Digestive Organs, attending the institution on alternate days of the week. Dr. Nott entertains a warm interest in all that pertains to homœopathy. He lives in the hope that he may witness the time when the prejudices of the schools may disappear, and allow liberal-minded physicians of respectable standing to consult together. This he regards as a mutual advantage to physician and patient.

Chironian Sept 1904
OBITUARY.

FREDERICK JOSIAH NOTT, A. M., M. D.

Frederick Josiah Nott, A. M., M. D., '77, former professor of the theory and practice of medicine and for ten years a member of the Board of Trustees of the N. Y. H. M. C. and H., died suddenly August 16th at Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me., while en route to Bar Harbor, Me., to visit his family. Dr. Nott's death was due to cerebral hæmorrhage.

Frederick J. Nott, A. M., M. D., was the son of Handel Gershon and Sarah Louise Nott, and was born in Kennebunkport, Me., January 11, 1854. He was fitted for college at Rochester Academy, and pursued an academic course at the University of Rochester, graduating with the class of 1874, receiving the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1877. Following graduation, '74-'75, he studied with his preceptor, Dr. Charles Sumner, of Rochester, N. Y., and then entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in '77 as valedictorian and winner of the obstetrical prize. Dr. Nott became associated with Dr. George E. Belcher, and settled in New York City, where he established a very large and successful practice. In the past few years he has had associated with him Dr. James W. Decker, '98, as his various enterprises and his large practice rendered assistance imperative. In 1892 Dr. Nott was president of the Alumni Association, and in 1894 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the college, which office he held at the time of his death. He was elected Professor of Practice of Medicine in 1901, but resigned in 1903. Dr. Nott was a member of the American Institute, the New York State and County Homœopathic Societies, and many clubs and social organizations in this city. His influence was always exerted for Homœopathy, in the principles of which he was a thorough believer. He leaves behind the esteem of all his colleagues who valued him for his geniality and many sterling qualities. He is survived by a wife, a daughter and a son.

N. Y. State News, 1904

FREDERICK JOSIAH NOTT, A. M., M. D.

BY WILLIAM H. BISHOP, M. D.

Dr. Frederick Josiah Nott, A. M., M. D., 554 Madison Avenue, New York City, died suddenly on August 16th, 1904, in the Main General Hospital, Portland, Maine, while en route to Bar Harbor to spend his vacation with his family, who were sojourning there. His death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

Doctor Nott was born on January 11th, 1854, at Kennebunkport, Maine, and was the son of Handel Gershon and Sarah Louise Nott. He prepared himself for college in the Rochester Academy, subsequently entering the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1874, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1877 from that institution. After his graduation (in 1874-1875) he studied medicine with his preceptor, Dr. Charles Sumner, of Rochester, and later entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1877 as valedictorian and winner of the obstetrical prize. Doctor Nott settled in New York City, becoming associated with Dr. George E. Bilcher, with whom he remained until the latter's death. Doctor Nott established a large and lucrative practice which he maintained until his death, his courteous manner, his devotion to all seeking his aid endearing him alike to his patients and friends.

In 1892 Doctor Nott was President of the Alumni Association of his Medical Alma Mater, and in 1894 he was elected first Alumnus Trustee and then Trustee, which latter office he held at the time of his death. He was also Professor of Practice of Medicine from 1901 to 1903. The courses of lectures which he delivered showed him a most thorough student and as a member of the Board of Trustees he rendered valuable service in advancing the interests of the college. In this office he served upon many important committees at

a time when the demands of his private practice were the most exacting.

Doctor Nott was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and New York County Homœopathic Medical Societies, The Universal Club, the Yahr Club and many other clubs and social organizations. His associates in the medical profession found in Doctor Nott a man of strong intellect and all recognized the extensive fund of general knowledge which he possessed. He leaves a widow and a son and daughter. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him, his place as a physician in many households cannot be filled, and his family and closer friends are crushed by the great and sudden loss they have been called upon to bear.

Dr. Frederick J. Nott, of New York City, died at his summer home, Crescent Beach, Me., late in August. Dr. Nott was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and of the New York State Homeopathic Society. He graduated at the New York Homeopathic College in 1877.

Med Vis Oct 1904

Doctor Paine was the first homeopathic physician to practice in Albany. He was so identified with and so active in his church school of medicine, that a history of his life is practically a history of homeopathy in New York State during the last forty years. He was one of the founders and the last surviving charter member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and attended its first meeting in 1850. In the work of this Society he always took an active interest and part. He served as Secretary and President, edited the first ten volumes of its Transactions and as chairman or member of many important committees, particularly that of medical legislation, he labored to advance the prestige, influence and high standing of the Homeopathic School. He also took an active part in the enactment of laws for unifying the standard of medical education by means of state examination of candidates to practice and was twice appointed by the Board of Regents, a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Paine was prominently identified with the establishment of the New York Homeopathic Medical College. The greater number believed that the times were not yet ripe for dropping the Homeopathic title, while others believed that that time would never come. But after a number of years, although differences of opinion remained, hard feelings almost died away and some years before his death, when Dr. Guernsey appeared on the platform at a commencement of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, he was received with great enthusiasm by the Dean and faculty, as well as by the audience.

His last years were divided peacefully between his city home on the south side of Central Park and his country home at Fishkill, N. Y., where he passed away on the 10th of September, 1903. His wife, who had been his companion and able helper in many enterprises, died two years before, while his son, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Jr., had been

Biography.

Dr. Nott, who has long been prominent in the affairs of our college, was at the beginning of the year made Professor of Theory and Practice. Dr. Nott was President of the Alumni Association in 1892, and in 1894 was made Alumnus Trustee of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He is a lineal descendant of Sargeant John Nott, who emigrated from England and was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., and a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1665 to 1681.

Frederic J. Nott was fitted for college at



FREDERIC JOSIAH NOTT, M.D.

the Rochester Academy and pursued an academic course at the University of Rochester, graduating in the class of 1874 and receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1877. Following graduation (1874-'75) he studied medicine for a year in the office of Dr. Charles Sumner, of Rochester, N. Y., and then entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received the degree of M.D., graduating as valedictorian and winner of the obstetrical prize. Since that time Dr. Nott has devoted himself to

practice in New York City and was for some time associated with Dr. George E. Belcher, of this city. Dr. Nott was physician to the New England Society in 1895-96, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies, New England Society, Charity Organization Society and University, Psi Upsilon and New York Athletic Clubs.

Frederic Josiah Nott, M.D., son of Handel Gershon and Sarah Louise Nott, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, January 11, 1854.

Chironian Jan 30 1901

NOTTAGE, RACHEL RAOUL

RACHEL RAOUL NOTTAGE, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 20, 1865, daughter of Thomas H. Foley Raoul and Sarah Atherton, his wife. From her father she inherits French and English blood and from her mother English blood. From 1870 until 1879 she attended the Boston grammar school, from 1879 to 1882 the

Jamaica Plains high school, and in 1903 graduated from New York University, woman's law class. She studied medicine at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, graduating with the degree of M. D. Since that time she has practiced medicine in Brooklyn. She is visiting physician to the Memorial Homœopathic Dispensary, and a member of the homœopathic medical societies of Kings county and New York state, of the Portia Club and of the Woman's Political Equality Club. She married, June 18, 1884, Thomas G. Nottage, and their children are Helen E. and T. Gilbert Nottage.

King Vol IV

NOTTINGHAM, BRET

Bret Nottingham, B. S., M. D.

Bret Nottingham is dead. His last patient has been cared for, his last prescription has been made and the physician has turned to his well earned rest. Finis is written. Yet to his family, his friends and the world remains the memory of his many good deeds. To his attainments we must all do reverence.

He was born thirty-six short years ago but in that brief span he accomplished more than most men would in twice the time. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. In 1897 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and was soon initiated into the Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternity. In 1899 he left Hahnemann going to the New York Homeopathic College for the completion of his medical education. It was while in New York that he became a member of the Phi Alpha Gamma and Alpha Chapter.

Bret Nottingham is really the father of Lambda Chapter (now combined with Eta.) While on a visit to Chicago he inoculated the members of "T. N. E." with the Phi Alpha Gamma "bug," resulting in the exaltation of that body to membership in Phi Alpha Gamma. We of Eta-Lambda feel our loss quite as keenly as must Alpha.

One of his medical friends wrote me as follows: "Immediately after graduating he went to Arlington New York where he practiced medicine for about a year. He then went to Sault Saint Marie, Michigan where he remained about three years, when he returned to Lansing and resumed his father's practice. Doctor Nottingham remained in Lansing until the time of his death. He enjoyed one of the most lucrative practices in the city; was extremely popular with both his patients and political friends. He became a member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine in 1901; was First Lieutenant Surgeon of the United States Army and was Chief Surgeon of Michigan for the General Accident Assurance Corporation for the past two years."

No words of mine can tell you how deeply his loss is felt by those amongst whom he lived and worked. An editorial from one of Lansing's leading dailies under the caption, "A Loss to Good Citizenship," shall do it for me: "Lansing and the state of Michigan have jointly suffered a loss which they could ill afford in the death of Dr. Bret Nottingham. His citizenship was of the kind that counts. Any movement for the betterment of the community and for the best interests of the state was certain of his vigorous support. Medical circles felt his influence and he was responsible, to a large degree, for legislation which has protected the state against quackery and with-held the legitimate practice of medicine from despoiling hands. He entered politics as a citizen, not as a politician, and his clean, able and vigorous advocacy of the things for which he stood will be long remembered. That death should come just at a time when his career was broadening is a matter for deep regret that will spread beyond the large circle of his personal

friends, for Dr. Nottingham was in truth a man who belonged not only to his friends but to his city and his state."

Doctor Nottingham leaves a widow and little daughter to whom the members of Phi Alpha Gamma, one and all, extend their sincere sympathy. We, his brethren, will always think of this loyal true man as we know him, and in the years which are to come, when heads are bowed with weight of days, when the wondrous alchemy of time shall have made the Juniors of to-day the Old Guards of to-morrow, when we gather, when tales are told and the laugh goes 'round we shall remember him, whom we loved, and with uncovered heads silently salute the memory of our brother—Nottingham.

RICHARD H. STREET,
Eta-Lambda '98.

Phi Alpha Gamma Quarterly Oct 1914

LEON GAY LEWIS, M. D.,

ETA-LAMBDA 1910

Brother Lewis, late Assistant Surgeon, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, died at Milwaukee, September 29, 1914. He was taken ill in August with typhoid fever and later was moved to the home of his father, Dr. Joseph Lewis in Milwaukee.

Brother Lewis was Resident Physician, Contagious Hospital, Buffalo for two years prior to going to Dayton.

The QUARTERLY extends condolence and sincere sympathy to Brother Lewis' family and host of loving friends.

NOTTINGHAM, BRET

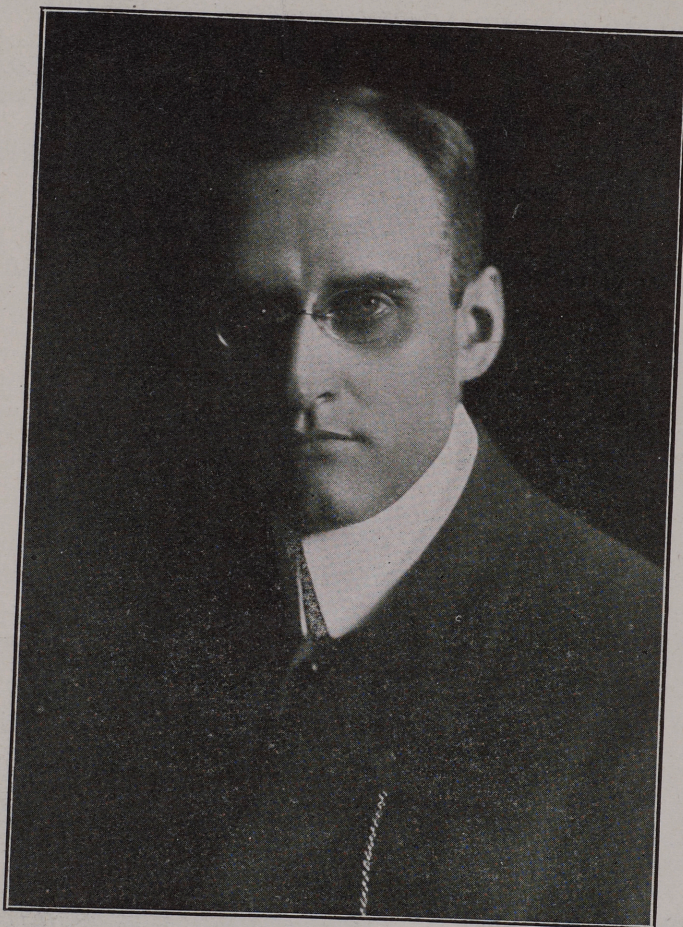
BRET NOTTINGHAM, Lansing, Michigan, was born in Fairmount, Indiana, August 24, 1877, son of Dr. D. M. and Elizabeth C. (Baldwin) Nottingham, the former a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and a practitioner since 1881. The son attended graded and high schools at Lansing, was graduated from the high school at Saginaw, Michigan, in 1896, and was a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, 1896-7. He studied medicine with his father in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1897-99, and in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899-01. In the latter year he had charge of the practice of

Dr. Robert Flint, at Antwerp, New York, two months. He practiced in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, from 1901 until 1903, and since then in partnership with his father in Lansing. He has done post-graduate work during the summer with Dr. Louis Heitzmann, now of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He was substitute house surgeon at the Five Points House of Industry, New York city, in 1900, and is visiting physician to Lansing City Hospital. He is surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company and city physician of Lansing, in 1901-1906. Dr. Nottingham holds membership in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Lansing Boat Club, and the Order of Elks. He married Winifred M. Kingsbury, August 16, 1900.

King-Vol-1V

BORN 1878

DIED 1914



BRET NOTTINGHAM, B. S., M. D.

NOTTINGHAM, DAVID MAJOR

DAVID MAJOR NOTTINGHAM, Lansing, Michigan, was born in Jonesboro, Indiana, January 5, 1855, son of James and Sarah J. (Heal) Nottingham. After attending the academy at Marion, Indiana, he taught school near Jonesboro. His professional training was received in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1879-81, and he practiced in Bronson, Michigan, until 1884, since which time he has been a general practitioner of Lansing. He has studied orificial surgery with Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago, and gynecology in the European medical centers during nine months of 1895. He is on the visiting staff of the Lansing City Hospital and was lecturer on minor gynecology in the Detroit Homœopathic College in 1899-1900. He is surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, was city physician and health officer two terms, and in 1902 and again in 1904 was elected to the state legislature, serving for the first term as chairman of the committee on public health and succeeding in securing

the passage of the Nottingham medical bill, requiring examination and registration. He also has been alderman of Lansing. He is a member and ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Masonic, the Knights of Pythias and Elks societies. Dr. Nottingham married Elizabeth C. Baldwin, May 28, 1876, and has two children, Bret Nottingham, M. D., and Emma L., wife of Herbert J. Flint, of Lansing, Michigan.

NOTTINGHAM, JOHN

Respected Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed alterations in the curriculum of the Nottingham Medical College.

Your petition is respectfully requested that the examination be held during the last week of January for the following reasons: 1st. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 2nd. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 3rd. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 4th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 5th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 6th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 7th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 8th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 9th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students. 10th. It is the opinion of the faculty that the present time is the most favorable for the reception of students.

Philadelphia Feb 24th / 29
To the Faculty of the
Hahnemann Medical College
Gentlemen.

Your petitioner
would respectfully request
that his examination take
place during the last week
in February. for the following
reasons. - My preceptor with
whom I intend to practice
on account of his failing
health is obliged to seek
a warmer climate. It is
a matter of the greatest
importance to me that
I should be there to attend
to the practice. He has made
every arrangement & cannot
delay his going later than the

first of March,

Respectfully,

John Nottingham

Philadelphia Feb 22. 70
John Nottingham

Sept 1911

JOHN C. NOTTINGHAM.

When God has a great work to be done He chooses His man and prepares him for his task. History is replete with instances of this sort. If we consider the annals of our own country, the youngest of the nations, we at once think of Abraham Lincoln and his almost self-made preparation for the fearful task allotted him. But his preparation was so complete that it carried him and his country in safety and security until his work was finished, and he died a martyr to his cause.

Or we may hark back to the dawn of history, and in that far off age and distant land lived Moses, who spent decades in preparation for the task God had assigned him. He was past middle life when the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire, out of the midst of a bush, which burned and yet was not consumed. Moses had spent forty years in Pharaoh's court, and forty years in the deserts of Midian before his real mission was revealed to him. Two-thirds of his long life God considered necessary to his preparation.

Not unlike this experience was that of John C. Nottingham. More than two-thirds of his years had passed before he was called to do the thing for his profession which, in the larger world of history or religion would have made him a hero or a saint. As every leader has been given opportunity to prepare for his great work, so was John C. Nottingham carried through experiences which developed his courage, resourcefulness and judgment.

Born in Muncie, Indiana, February 5, 1842, he worked in the fields and tended the flocks of his father, giving himself such education as the community afforded. At the very beginning of the Rebellion, still a boy of 19, Nottingham enlisted for the war, and served till the contest was over. He was in the midst of things at Vicksburg, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, and Fisher's Hill. He commanded his company at Winchester and Cedar Creek. Seriously wounded, he was imprisoned and taken to Van Buren, Arkansas. Finally escaping from there, with broken bones and a bullet in his body, he dragged himself 150 miles back to the Union lines. No wonder this man had physical courage!

Discharged in July, 1865, he returned to his home, and soon afterward began the study of medicine, graduating from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago in 1873. He first practiced in Marion, Indiana, became a convert to Homœopathy, and in 1882 located in Bay City, Michigan.

I first met Dr. Nottingham in 1889, and the next year, on his advice, located in his city. In 1892 he was elected president and I secretary of the State Society; as co-members of the Executive Committee and as fellow townsmen, a deep trail was worn between our offices, and no wonder! Hardly had we been installed before we heard rumors of trouble at Ann Arbor. This was not a new thing, because there had been homœopathic war in allopathic doses at that center of learning since 1855. Living all my life in the same county and a student there, as well, I had had knowledge of this dispute from my earliest memory. And the fact is that the growth and prosperity of that great University is in no small way due to the homœopathic profession. The rights and privileges of the Board of Regents were from time to time passed on by the courts, until now the University officials are recognized to have almost co-ordinate powers with the Governor, Legislature and the Supreme Court itself. Fully a dozen court proceedings during fifty years, and each one of them over some question relating to Homœopathy's demands have established the supreme power of the regents as the directors of the educational, the ethical and the financial destinies of the institution. The final recognition of these powers has made for the wonderful development and growth of the University, and has made it the model of all other state universities.

The trouble in 1892 was over a scheme of amalgamation of the two medical schools, a scheme promulgated by the dean of the Homœopathic Department. Without consent of his faculty colleagues and with their protest indeed, this proposition was formally presented to the regents in Decem-

ber. The dogs of war were loosed. The profession was torn to tatters, old friendships were tossed in the air, and almost unbelievable alliances were formed. Talk about the trials and tribulations of a soldier of the Civil War! Dr. Nottingham never faced there a more serious crisis than he had to as president of the Michigan Society.

How well he did his work some of you Seniors, who met in solemn conclave in Denver, can well testify. But you can never know the sleepless nights, the travellings oft, the hundreds of letters, the telegrams, the conferences, the arguments, the appeals, the threats, the prayers, and finally the success of this great, forceful, tireless, determined giant. The scheme of amalgamation failed by reason of Nottingham's superior generalship. Better than this victory is the fact that John C. Nottingham engineered the legislation which should make the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan endure when many another college may have closed its doors.

Previous to 1893 the University of Michigan depended for its financial support upon biennial appropriations by the legislature. A constitutional provision gave it the income of $1/20$ of a mill, a very small sum which had to be pieced out by appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars. During the administration of President Nottingham, of the State Society, the regents of the University asked that a law be passed giving the University $1/6$ of a mill on every dollar of assessed valuation, this sum to be in lieu of the biennial attack upon the treasury. It occurred to Nottingham that here was an opportunity to kill off the amalgamation scheme and at the same time to perpetuate the Homœopathic Department. A rider was formulated and, through a good friend of ours in the legislature, Judge Newkirk, this rider was attached to the mill bill, and became a part of the law. It says in effect that the law shall become inoperative should any one of the existing departments of the University, enumerating them and including the Homœopathic Medical College, be wiped out or reduced in efficiency.

Whenever the mill tax has been changed, as it was later to $1/4$ of a mill, and then to $1/3$, the rider has been carefully attached by the watchful homœopathic profession. Our college there is safe while the present law remains on the statute books, and it will remain so long as colleges and universities need money.

This, my friends, is one monument builded by John C. Nottingham. He has a more enduring one in the hearts and affections of his friends. He has another in his converts to Homœopathy. The man never lived who had greater faith in the power of drugs or firmer belief in the law of similars. He preached homœopathy in season, out of season. He was among the most loyal members of this American Institute. I recall his frequent arguments with me about joining the Institute, and in the spring of 1892 he insisted on my signing an application for membership, which he presented at that meeting. He chided me for my too frequent surgery, and imbued me, as he did many another, with something of his faith in similia.

My friends, this man was not made of common clay. He stood above his fellows, not alone in his faultless body; he was beautiful, not alone in his handsome face; he was honest, not alone in his splendid eyes; he was strong, not alone in his powerful hands; but, my friends, he was all these in his real character. If he had faults let us cover them with the mantle of charity, and remember him for the work God gave him to do, and which he did well. When John C. Nottingham died last February, humanity and homœopathy lost a precious friend.

R. S. COPELAND.

JOHN CHAPLIN NOTTINGHAM, Bay City, Michigan, born Muncie, Indiana, February 5, 1842; was a student in Muncie Academy, and graduated from Bennett Medical College, Chicago, 1873; member and ex-president of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society; owner and manager for two years of the Bay City Hospital; author of "Practical Physiological Philosophy" and numerous papers.

John Fletcher Nowell, Greencastle, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1875; aged 82; died, Dec. 25, 1927, of cerebral hemorrhage.

NOXON, MARY WOOLSEY

OBITUARY.—Dr. Mary Woolsey Noxon died at her home, No. 28 West 45th St. on January 16th, 1895. Her death was very sudden, she not having complained of illness, and in fact had attended to her patients almost until the hour of her death. Dr. Noxon was one of the most prominent of the women physicians of New York, having practiced here for more than twenty years. She graduated in 1873 from the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital for Women; previous to that time she had given some time to the study of "Old School" medicine. In her practice she made Gynecology her speciality. Her death, it is thought, was caused by apoplexy. She was consulting physician on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital and was a member of the N. Y. State and the County societies and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Hom Recorder

1895

DR. MARY WOOLSEY NOXON.

Dr. Noxon was born at Poughquag, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1845. As a child, she delighted to accompany the family physician upon his rounds in his two wheeled chaise, developing the inclination which later ruled her life.

She soon possessed herself of an old pair of saddlebags, which she filled with quack medicines from the country store. These she dispensed freely to the colored laborers and even to the animals about the place, laying up many ludicrous stories in the memories of those about her.

Her desire to study medicine was met by decided opposition in her family. The woman doctor at that day had not conquered the prejudices of the world. She graduated in 1873 from "The Woman's Medical College and Hospital" of New York, and afterward studied abroad. She settled in New York city, acquiring speedily an extensive and lucrative practice. She was a member of the state and county medical societies and of the American Institute of Homœopathy—and in her last years was one of the consulting staff of physicians in "Hahnemann Hospital," New York city.

She was possessed of a magnificent physique and of mental powers of an unusual order.

Thus equipped she entered upon her life work, not urged by ambition, nor by love of gain; but by simple love of it. Those who knew her can bear testimony to the tremendous energy she

threw into her work, taxing her phenomenal constitution to its utmost endurance. She knew her art and her faith in its resources to alleviate the sufferings of disease, was firm and sure.

She was honest in her intentions, direct and sometimes exceedingly brusque in speech, although usually very suave and winning; she was loyal to patients and friends; untiringly charitable; encyclopedic in memory; full of humor; abounding in resource; with a bull-dog tenacity that defied defeat; and a magnetism of manner, a rare intuition and quick perception that secured victory.

These attributes, with correctness of diagnosis and success in treatment gained for her the unbounded confidence and love of her immense clientele.

She was to each patient, physician and friend, in every crisis of life. She accepted no professorships, wrote no books nor articles for publications, reported no cases, attended neither state nor county medical meetings; and this from no lack of interest in these duties, but that beyond her direct work she had neither time nor strength for them.

She was in constant consultation with the best physicians and surgeons of both schools, and of every specialty. Dr. Marion Sims was her warm friend and admirer. The beginning of her acquaintance with him illustrates some qualities in her character very strikingly.

While still a student in the homeopathic college, she went boldly to Dr. Sims' clinic in Lexington avenue, enrolled her name without allusion to her status as an undergraduate of the obnoxious

school and for two years stood beside that eminent surgeon receiving from him especial notice and assistance, and an interest which never flagged.

While in college she had a decided leaning toward surgery and was ever ready to undertake surgical work even beyond her point of study.

At the bedside or by the operating table, her gentleness was exceptional and won for her an adoring affection.

She made gynecology her specialty, eschewing all but minor surgical operations.

So entrenched was she in the confidence of her patients that a well-known physician has said, they prospered better under a mistake of Miss Noxon's than under the hesitating but perfect treatment of another.

Outside of professional works and the daily papers, Miss Noxon was not a reader. Literature, as such, had no charm comparable to information upon her favorite study—the alleviation and cure of suffering. Her relaxation was found in the comedy and farce of life as enacted about her; in the bright sayings of children, and in the antics of pets of all kinds.

She died almost instantly, from an apoplectic attack, on January 16th, 1895. Her memory is enshrined in thousands of loving hearts.

Elmira Daily Advertiser
ser Apr 13 1895

NOXON, MARY WOOLSEY

Hom Recorder

NOXON, MARY W.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Mary Woolsey Noxon died at her home, No. 28 West 45th St. on January 16th, 1895. Her death was very sudden, she not having complained of illness, and in fact had attended to her patients almost until the hour of her death. Dr. Noxon was one of the most prominent of the women physicians of New York, having practiced here for more than twenty years. She graduated in 1873 from the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital for Women; previous to that time she had given some time to the study of "Old School" medicine. In her practice she made Gynecology her speciality. Her death, it is thought, was caused by apoplexy. She was consulting physician on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital and was a member of the N. Y. State and the County societies and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Hom. Recorder. March, 1895.

MARY WOOLSEY NOXON, M.D.,

Attended no meeting of the Institute or other society, reported no cases and wrote no articles for publication. She was a member of several medical societies, and was elected a member of the Institute in 1890 at its session held at Waukesha. As a child she evinced a great fondness for the practice of medicine; delighted to ride around with the doctor in his two-wheeled chaise, and while still a child dispensed quack medicines, obtained from the country store, among the colored laborers, and even animals, about the place, concerning which many ludicrous stories are related. In opposition to the prejudice of her family she studied medicine, and graduated at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1873. After spending some time in further study in Europe, she opened an office in New York, where she acquired an extensive practice. A friend writes that she was not urged by ambition nor love of gain to practice her profession, but solely her love for the art, in whose resources to alleviate and cure she had unlimited faith. "She was honest in her intentions, direct and sometimes exceedingly brusque in speech, although usually very suave and winning, loyal to patients; untiringly charitable; encyclopædic in memory; full of humor; abounding in resource; with a bull-dog tenacity that defied defeat; and a magnetism of manner, a rare intuition and quick perception that secured victory. These attributes, with correctness of diagnosis and success in treatment gained for her the unbounded confidence and love of her immense clientele."

Dr. Noxon was the daughter of Elmer and Mary Woolsey Noxon, and was born about 1845, at Poughouag, Dutchess county, N. Y. She died from apoplexy, as she was entering a patient's house, January 16, 1895. Am. Inst. Trans. 1895

Mary Woolsey Noxon was born in Beekman, Prov., in 1863. Her grandfather was a distinguished physician in Poughkeepsie. She graduated from New York College and Hospital for women. Spent two years subsequent in Europe. (New York, The METropolis, Page 219.)

DR. MARY WOOLSEY NOXON, of No. 28 West Fifteenth street, died suddenly on January 26th. The attack was so sudden that she died in the vestibule of the house she was about to enter. Dr. Noxon graduated at the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital for Women in 1873, and occupied a high position in her profession as a general practitioner, but more especially in gynæcology. Dr. Noxon was a member of the medical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital.

Feb N Y Med Times
Feb 1895

OBITUARY.—Dr. Mary Woolsey Noxon, one of the most prominent women physicians in this city, died suddenly, January 16th, presumably from apoplexy. Although she was over fifty years old, and had been practicing continuously in this city for over twenty years, she appeared to be in the prime of life, both mentally and physically vigorous, and had not complained of illness. During the morning hours she was in her office, at 28 West Forty-fifth Street, attending to her patients. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while entering the house of a patient, she was suddenly stricken with what appeared to be apoplexy, and she died almost immediately. Dr. Noxon was a native of Beekman, near Poughkeepsie, this State. She came to this city, and began the study of medicine at an allopathic college, but soon took up the study of homœopathy, and was graduated in 1873 from the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital for Women. Since that time she had been in active practice in this city, making a specialty of gynecology. Among her patients were many of the wealthy and prominent women of this city. She was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies. She was also consulting physician at the Hahnemann Hospital in this city.

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1895

NOYES, FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN NOYES, North Adams, Michigan, born in township of Palmyra, Mich., April 14, 1836; was a student in Hillsdale College; read medicine with Dr. C. A. Williams; entered medical department of University of Michigan in 1863 (allopathic), and in 1865 graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; president of North Adams Village several terms; master two years of the F. & A. M.; special courses in Western Homœopathic College of Chicago, 1873, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1874.

NOYES, HENRY A., M.D., of Mount Carroll, Illinois, was born in Landaff, New Hampshire, September 10, 1865.



DR. H. A. NOYES.

Having spent several years in the public schools of his native state, in the fall of 1883 he entered the scientific department of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College at Tilton from which institution he graduated, with honor, in the class of 1887.

A portion of the time between his entrance and graduation was spent in teaching.

After finishing his course at Tilton he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was for a time engaged in the optical business. Not feeling perfectly satisfied with this vocation he decided to enter the medical profession and acting upon the advice of his preceptor, Dr. George W. Worcester, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago from which he graduated with a large class of ninety-seven, March 19, 1891.

After the degree of M.D. was conferred he received the appointment of Resident Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital in which capacity he served one year, much to the satisfaction of all connected with the institution.

Owing to the large number of surgical and

medical cases treated here his connection with the hospital was very profitable, as he acquired much valuable experience which served as one of the stepping-stones to the successful practice the Doctor now enjoys at Mt. Carroll, Ill., where he succeeded A. L. Van Patten, M.D.

Dr. Noyes is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital and the Clinical Society of Chicago.

HENRY ALLEN NOYES, M. D.

Dr. Henry Allen Noyes was born in Landaff, New Hampshire, September 10, 1865, graduated from Tilton, (N. H.) College in 1887, and from Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, in 1891. Was resident surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital until March, 1892, when he located in Mount Carroll, Illinois, where he practiced until 1899, when he took up special work in eye, ear, nose and throat, locating in Pittsfield, Mass., which work he continued until compelled by failing health to give it up in 1902. He died in Asheville, North Carolina, March 23, 1903. When in Pittsfield he was oculist and aurist to the House of Mercy Hospital.

A I H 1905

Howard began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Richards at New Haven, Conn. and at the University of Ohio.

She graduated from the New York Medical College for Women in the spring of 1870 and located in Cincinnati in June of the same year. After practicing there three years she went abroad for a year's study and spent nine months in the Vienna General Hospital, taking special courses, giving most attention to diseases and diseases of women and children.

Dr. Howard returned to her practice in Cincinnati in 1874, where for thirteen years she followed a large and successful general practice. Since 1885 she has devoted herself exclusively to an office practice.

She is a member of the State Homoeopathic Society and the local society.

BENJAMIN O'NEAL, M.D., of Whitman, Massachusetts, was born in Plainfield, Vermont, January 20, 1843. He received his education at the common schools and Burr Academy. He commenced the study of medicine in the year 1867 with Dr. Calvin Woodward, of Danville, Vermont. Dr. O'Neal graduated from the old Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and commenced the practice of his profession in Craftsbury, Vermont, in the year 1870. He remained there until 1880 and then removed to West Randolph, Vermont, and formed a partnership under the firm name of Drs. O'Neal & White. He remained there two years then went back to Craftsbury where he remained until March, 1882, when he located at Whitman, Massachusetts. The doctor was married January 6, 1869 to Miss Laura L. Thompson, of Plainfield, Vermont.

NOYES, WARD RAYMOND

WARD RAYMOND NOYES, West Burke, Vermont, born Sutton, Vt., November 17, 1870; literary education, Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt.; graduated M. D. New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1896; school trustee, superintendent of schools, health officer.

MARQUIS DE NUÑEZ, OF MADRID, SPAIN.

As well on account of his profound learning and his long services in behalf of homœopathy, as because he was an honorary member of this body, is this distinguished physician entitled to a special commemoration in the record of the honored dead of this Institute. His death at Madrid, November 10th, 1879, produced a profound sensation, not only among his particular followers, but throughout the community of which he was a prominent and venerated member, and was followed by the most expressive demonstrations of the love and respect widely entertained for him.

He was of a noble and distinguished family, and was born at Benaventi, in Zamora, April 27th, 1805. His education was, according to his rank, of the most liberal kind. At 20 he commenced the study of the law; but, after making considerable progress in that direction, he was persuaded by friends to change his plans, with a view of entering the priesthood. Upon the outbreak of the war for the Spanish succession he joined the party of the Pretender, but, being displeased with the conduct of the business, he abandoned Don Carlos, renounced politics, and removed to France.

He now found he had a predisposition to the study of medicine; he resolved to qualify himself for its duties. He entered upon the study with his usual zeal and impetuosity. Fortunately, his attention was arrested in the early period of his studentship by the new medical philosophy propounded by Hahnemann, which by that time had made some headway in France. He read all the works then to be had, both upon the theory and the practical application of the doctrines. The *Materia Medica* was the special object of his desire for knowledge. Having the advantage of an extraordinarily retentive memory, he was able to conquer the details of that difficult branch to a remarkable extent.

In applying his knowledge to the treatment of such cases as applied to him, which he did without remuneration, he aroused a powerful spirit of antagonism on the part of the "regulars" of the profession. The accusation upon which it was resolved to arrest him was that he practiced without a license. He was found guilty of the charge and fined *one franc*. But the success that followed his treatment in a number of important cases in-

duced a number of influential Spaniards to prevail upon the Spanish government to allow him to return, take his degree, and practice homœopathy. These efforts were at length successful, and, in 1844, Nuñez returned from his exile to Spain, passed the necessary examination, and received his doctorate from the University of Barcelona.

From that time he resided in Madrid, and spent his whole life and means in the cause of homœopathy. He was not by any means the first to practice that system in Spain, but his extraordinary zeal and powerful influence did more than all others to establish and extend it, not only in Madrid but throughout Spain. By his efforts the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid was organized, of which for many years he was the President. The organ of this society, *El Criterio Medico*, still published, is filled with his numerous contributions on medical subjects, many of them of great practical value. His great effort was for the establishment of a hospital in Madrid, and to that object he devoted not only his personal labor but munificently of his fortune. When it was at last erected he took up his residence therein for the rest of his life, and at his death endowed it with the sum of \$375,000 in addition to his previous contributions. He was honored abroad as well as at home, and received from several courts particular marks of distinction.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1880.

OBITUARY.

Dr. le Marquis de Nunez, of Madrid, Spain, is dead. He died on the 11th of November. He was one of the oldest pioneers of Homœopathy in Spain, and the founder of a Homœopathic Hospital in Madrid. He contributed largely to our materia medica by his elaborate pathogenesis of Tarantula, and other provings. The News came through Dr. E. M. Hale, from his wife, now visiting in Madrid.

Med. Couns. V. 2. p 188

Med Couns Jan 1880

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DOCTOR JOSE NUNEZ, Marques de Nunez of Madrid, Spain.

Another shining light in the world of science and homœopathy is extinguished; another gifted champion of our faith has joined

"The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

Like our beloved and daily lamented friend, Carroll Dunham, he was a great man and a good man.

Jose Nunez, Marquis of Nunez, defender, propagator, and ardent believer in the merits of the homœopathic system, was born on the 27th of April, 1805, in Benavente, Old Castile, in Spain. By the zeal of his father, the Marquis de los Salados, he was provided with a thorough classical education. In 1825, when only 20 years of age, the subject of our sketch was one of the most distinguished students in law and theology. Being at first inclined to receive holy orders, he was appointed Canon of the Cathedral of Astorga. Afterward, however, preferring to study law, he attained great proficiency, was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in 1830. His success and popularity in this profession were so great that in 1837 he was nominated *Diputado a Cortes*, or Member of the Chamber of Representatives for the Province of Leon. About this time Spain was torn by civil war, caused by the aspiration of Don Carlos to the throne. Senor Nunez favored the Pretender's cause, but soon afterward renounced politics and retired to private life. Subsequent events obliged him to emigrate to France, and he fixed his residence in Bordeaux, where his leisure hours were employed in studying medical literature, for which, from early youth, he had evinced a strong inclination. So great became his enthusiasm, that he matriculated as a medical student in the University of Bordeaux, attending constantly at the same time St. Andrew's Hospital. At this period the great medical reform was spreading over Europe, and Dr. Nunez read with great attention the works of our immortal

Hahnemann, and followed with interest the existing controversy. He became a convert to homœopathy, and distinguished himself as one of the best physicians of that time; his native talent was so marked that few have mastered so thoroughly the *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann, and his memory was so retentive, that, according to his biographer, had Hahnemann's works been lost, Nunez could have rewritten them from beginning to end. But his greatest ability was displayed in diagnosis and prognosis. His success as a homœopathic practitioner was so striking, that his countrymen were jealous of his residence in a foreign country, and he was officially invited to return to Spain and practice there his profession. He accordingly returned to his native land in 1844, and after graduating as a Doctor of Medicine in the University of Barcelona, settled in Madrid, where he practiced until his death. Here he achieved greater victories, and became known

all over Europe as a great celebrity in medicine, and was often styled "the Hahnemann of Spain" by the homœopathic press of Germany, France, etc. In 1846, under his direction, the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid was established and chartered by a royal decree, and Nunez was president of the society until his death. He superintended the publication of the "Bulletin of the Hahnemannian Society," "The Annals of Homœopathic Medicine," and latterly the "Criterio Medico," which is now the official organ of the Hahnemannian Society.

These publications constitute already thirty-one volumes, enriched with numerous and brilliant productions from Dr. Nunez's ready pen, the most conspicuous treating of medicinal diseases, crises, metastasis, miliar pneumonia, etiology of diseases, etc. Some years ago he also published a monograph containing the provings of *Tarantula Hispanica*, that has become a most valuable remedy in the treatment of hysteria, chorea, and many other neuroses. In the World's Homœopathic Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1876, a paper, written by Dr. Nunez, on the "Genesis and Etiology of Acute and Chronic Diseases" was read, and merited universal approbation.

In 1849 and 1850 Dr. Nunez was appointed respectively President and Vice-President of the Homœopathic Congress, held in Paris and Bordeaux, and in 1851, with Drs. Staph and Bœnninghausen, he presided at the inauguration of Hahnemann's statue in Leipsic.

In 1847 he was authorized by a royal decree to practice the homœopathic system in France, and a few years after received from Napoleon the Order of the Legion of Honor.

In Spain Dr. Nunez was appointed Royal Physician to Queen Isabel, who also conferred on him the "Great Cross of Benificencia" and "Carlos 3d," as well as several others. In 1865 he received the title of *Marques* of Nunez, and lately he was elected Member of the Senate. All of the influence that Dr. Nunez could command, and all the honors and distinctions won solely by his merits, were utilized by him for the benefit of homœopathy. In 1850 he succeeded in obtaining a royal decree establishing in the University of Madrid a chair and a clinic for instruction in the homœopathic system, being the first official recognition of our system, but it was not carried into effect, owing to bitter opposition on the part of the allopathic faculty. In 1865, through the exertions of our indefatigable worker, this order was confirmed by the Government, but with the same result, the alleged reason being want of space in the University building.

In view of this opposition, Dr. Nunez conceived the idea of building a hospital where homœopathy should be taught, and the poor allowed to enjoy the benefits of homœopathic treatment. A subscription was set on foot, but only a third of the required sum was raised. Nothing daunted by this result, Dr. Nunez offered to supply the means needed to complete his project.

Two years before the death of this philanthropic man, he enjoyed the satisfaction of presiding at the inauguration of his cherished hospital, which was effected in the presence of a brilliant and appreciative assemblage, including King Alfonso and the most distinguished of his court.

This nobleman and favorite of fortune, self-dedicated to the well-being of his fellow-creatures, now chose rooms in the hospital for his residence, where he could be entirely devoted to the furtherance of his ideas. Here his work was finished, and here he laid himself down to rest from his earthly labors, choosing to die and be buried within the precincts of St. Joseph's Hospital, established by him in Madrid, No. 2 Havana Street.

He died on the 10th of November, 1879, at 9 o'clock, A. M., a victim to typhoid pneumonia, having finished a well-spent life at the age of 74 years.

By his own desire, the royal permission was obtained a year before his death for his burial in the garden of the hospital, and he himself superintended the construction of his tomb. It is needless to observe that his funeral was celebrated as befitted so great a man, the services being conducted by the Rev. Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, and the Bishop of Coria, brother of Dr. Nunez. The Hahnemannian Society of Madrid was also represented, the Society of Lady Directors of the hospital, Canovas del Castillo, and many other persons of distinction, as well as a concourse of the poor, who were accustomed to receive medical treatment as well as more substantial charity at the hands of the illustrious dead.

In his will Dr. Nunez left one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in bonds, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of the hospital, the balance being supplied by the Municipality of Madrid.

Nunez is dead; the system has lost a devoted friend and worker, but his name shall live among those other shining luminaries of our system who have gone before.

JOSE J. NAVARRO, M.D.

Hom Times Aug 1880

OBITUARY.

DR. JOSÉ NUÑEZ.

A FEW lines in a recent issue of the *Belgian Homœopathic Review* announced the sudden death of that very distinguished homœopathist, Dr. José Nuñez, Marquis de Nuñez, of Spain, and the November number of *El Criterio Medico* comes to us in mourning for him, the oldest and most distinguished of the Spanish physicians of our school. On its title-page we find the following announcement:

"The Most Illustrious JOSÉ NUÑEZ,

MARQUIS OF NUÑEZ; Doctor of Medicine; Honorary President of the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid; Founder and Director of the Hospital of San José and of the Homœopathic Institute of Madrid; Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Carlos III; Member of the Legion of Honor; Ex-Senator of the Kingdom, and corresponding member of various learned societies both foreign and domestic, died on November 10th, 1879.

"The Hahnemannian Society and the editors of the *Criterio Medico* entreat their friends to commend his soul to God."

At an extra session of the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid, held November 24th, 1879, convened to do honor to the memory of their deceased brother and leader, addresses were delivered by Dr. García Lopes, the President, by Dr. Lopez de la Vega, by Dr. Thomas Pellicer, and by various other members, and several poetic tributes were read. All show the profound love and veneration which this veteran inspired in his followers; and from them we translate a brief sketch of his career.

The Marquis of Nuñez was born April 27th, 1805, in Benaventi, in the Province of Zamora, and was consequently in his seventy-fifth year at the

time of his death. He was of a distinguished family, which bore the title of Marquis de la Salados, and was liberally educated. In 1825, when scarcely twenty years old, he began the study of law in the University of Valladolid, winning golden opinions by his zeal and acuteness.

Yielding to the example and persuasions of his comrades, young Nuñez decided to adopt an ecclesiastical career, and actually received orders. In 1830 he moved to Astaga, where for some years he acted as Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Council, at the same time that he practiced law with great success. The large clientage which he then acquired, and his personal qualifications, stood him in such good stead that in 1837 he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Province of Leon.

About this time the Civil War for the Succession broke out in Spain, in consequence of the death of King Ferdinand VII, and Nuñez, following his convictions, took part in favor of Don Carlos, not as a military man, but as one of the Assembly of Notables, who under the title of Counsellors, surrounded the Pretender. But speedily disgusted by the bad management of Don Carlos, he soon left him, and emigrated to France, abandoning politics, and seeking another field for his talents.

During his university course he had a strong inclination for the study of medicine, to which he now yielded. He matriculated at the College of Bordeaux, and pursued his studies with great assiduity, under the professors of the Hospital of Saint Andrew, in that city. About this time the new method of treatment discovered by Hahnemann began to penetrate into France. Nuñez threw himself heartily into the cause of this great reform; read and carefully studied all the works published on the subject, and put himself in correspondence with the principal homœopathic physicians of the country.

To his most brilliant talents Nuñez united a prodigious memory, which enabled him to overcome the difficulties of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, which he mastered to an extent rarely equalled. Thus prepared he could not avoid putting this new theory to the test of actual practice, and success-

fully treated many serious cases, especially among the Spanish residents of Bordeaux. These triumphs so exasperated the practitioners of the old school that they accused him of practicing illegally; and nothing shows more clearly the reality of the remarkable cures he made (without accepting any fee or honorarium) than the sentence of the tribunal that he should pay a fine of one franc, because he practiced without a regular license. This was the lowest penalty which the code could impose for a violation of its laws, and was a virtual confession of the merit of the cures for which he was arraigned.

His great success induced various influential Spaniards whom he had cured in Bordeaux to petition the Government to allow him to return to Spain, take his degree, and practice homœopathy. This request was granted; and in 1844 Nuñez returned to his native country, graduated as Bachelor of Medicine at the College in Madrid, and the same year stood an examination at the University of Barcelona, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In Madrid, where he lived and practiced for the remainder of his life, a period of thirty-five years, in spite of the unceasing hostility of the "regular" practitioners, he soon acquired an extraordinary reputation; and his fame spread year by year, not only throughout all Spain, but throughout the civilized world.

Although homœopathy was known in Spain before this time, and as far back as 1830 some few practitioners had embraced it and had translated some works upon that subject, Nuñez, by reason of his high position, his great ability, his untiring activity, his indomitable zeal and his wondrous cures, may justly be termed the apostle of homœopathy in Spain. So potent was his influence that he soon gathered around him, as a centre, all the

physicians of the new school, and formed an association for the propagation of the new method of cure. This association was by royal edict, in 1846, erected into the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid, of which Dr. Nuñez was President for many years, and until increasing years and infirmity compelled his withdrawal. In the same year (1846) under his inspiration and active co-operation a journal was started called the *Bulletin of the Hahnemannian Society*, which, in 1851, was merged in the *Annals of Homœopathic Medicine*, which again was in 1860 replaced by *El Criterio Medico*, which still remains the official organ of the Society, composing in all a collection of thirty-one volumes. Herein are to be found the numerous and valuable contributions of Dr. Nuñez to medical science, which space fails us to mention. Besides many clinical reports, and essays upon various acute and chronic diseases, which are of great practical value and show the indefatigable industry as well as the profound learning of this great man, we find a monograph upon the pathogenetic effects of the poison of the *Tarentula*—a most valuable addition to our *Materia Medica*, and one which has of late come into extensive use in the West Indies and United States.

In 1849 he was President of the Homœopathic Congress at Paris, and in 1851 presided, in conjunction with Drs. Staple and Benninghausen, at the inauguration of the statue of Hahnemann in the city of Leipsic. In 1847 he obtained royal authorization to practice medicine in France, and in a few years later the Emperor Napoleon conferred upon him the diploma of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his medical eminence, all of which amply compensated him for the persecution he had undergone at Bordeaux.

But while thus honored abroad he was equally honored at home. For several years he was Special Physician to Queen Isabella II, and also had charge of the Infanta D. Sebastian. He was successively graced with the grand crosses of several royal orders, and in 1865 he received the lofty title of Marquis de Nuñez. He was also elected a Senator in the next to the last Legislature.

But all these distinctions both public and private were always used by him to strengthen and extend the homœopathic school.

He ardently desired to establish a college and hospital in Madrid, and was unceasing in his efforts to do so. But though ably seconded by several of his colleagues, the various attempts did not succeed until quite recently. It is now only two years since the Hospital of St. Joseph was formally

opened. Its existence is due to his indefatigable efforts, aided by the Hahnemannian Society, and homœopathy is now taught in Madrid, both theoretically and practically, in a public institution under a management composed of some of the most prominent citizens of that city.

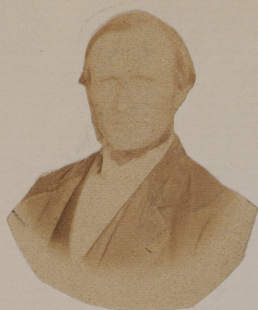
When this hospital and institute was opened to the public, Dr. Nuñez took up his residence there, living in very modest apartments, and giving all his time and labor to its firm establishment, fearful that if he should die before its success was assured all the hopes and labors of his life would come to naught. He himself visited the wards and directed the treatment of the more serious cases; and who can say that he did not offer up his life to the cause he so loved? for had he not taken up his abode within these walls he would probably be living to bless us this day by his presence.

To this institution, the child of his old age, dearer than all else to his heart, he gave \$30,000 during his life; and in his will he has bequeathed the magnificent sum of \$375,000 for its perpetual maintenance as a homœopathic hospital and college. And still more touching proof of his love, in accordance with his express wish, for which he obtained governmental sanction a year ago, all that was mortal of the Marquis de Nuñez now lies buried in the garden of his beloved hospital. To him no ground so sacred as that upon which stands the charity, the embodied realization of that medical reform to which he consecrated his life.

R. J. McC.

Hahn Mo Mar 1880

NYE, R G



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R. G. Nye M.D.

Galveston, Tex.

July 1st 1892

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Name, *B. G. Nye M.D.*

Address, *Galena Ills.*

July 7th 1862

OS

NYSENS, ERNEST

New York April 20th 1897

Dear Doctor,

I just received by express
the books which you kindly
sent me last Sunday. Again
I wish to express to you
my gratitude and I hope that
I may yet be able to return
to you the kindness you
have shown to me.

The transactions of the
Institute are most
valuable to me, because I
do not wish to keep them as
private but they shall
be in the library.
I am sure they are of my friends and
will be of use for the use

New York April 20th 1897.

Dear Doctor,

I just received by express the books which you kindly gave me last Sunday. Again I wish to express to you my gratitude and I hope that I may ever be able to return to you the kindness you have shown to me.

Those Transactions of the American Institute are most valuable to me, because I do not want to keep them as my own, but they shall join the ~~library~~ library which we are, my friends and I, building up for the use

of the homeopathic profession
in Belgium. The library is
growing very nicely and I
hope, if you ever come over
to see us in a few years
we will be able to show you
some fine sets of books.

I am most thankfully
yours

Ernest Vyszens

My address: Ernest Vyszens
46 Marché aux Herbes
Brussels, Belgium

EUGENE LYMAN OATLEY, M.D., 7

Was born in Utica, N. Y., October 13, 1859. His early education was acquired in the public schools. In 1878, he obtained a scholarship in Cornell University, where he pursued a medical preparatory course and graduated in 1881. He was city librarian in Utica, and began the study of medicine with Dr. F. F. Laird. His systematic habits of study already formed enabled him to acquire a knowledge of his subject readily. He entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1883, and graduated in 1886 with a brilliant record. He became associated in practice with Prof. O. B. Gause, and retained the position of demonstrator of chemistry, which he had held during the last year of his course. He was appointed resident physician in Hahnemann Hospital in 1886, and in 1889 was made professor of chemistry in his alma mater, which position he retained till his death. He joined the Institute in 1891 at the session at Atlantic City. He died November 1, 1891.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.

Under new business, the president announced the death of Dr. Eugene L. Oatley, a member of the society, and on motion a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, We have just learned of the death of Professor Eugene L. Oatley, M.D.

Resolved, That in Dr. Oatley we have lost a colleague whose scientific attainments, personal character, and amiable nature have endeared him to us in an extraordinary degree, and that we feel a profound sorrow in the recognition of this loss.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to his relatives and to the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College.

John C. Morgan, M.D., Chairman,
T. Hart Smith, M.D., Geo. D. Woodward, M.D.

H. M. Jan. 1892

Eugene Oatley, M. D.

Resolutions adopted by the Hahnemannian Medical Institute, of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, upon the death of Professor Eugene Oatley, late professor of chemistry in the above named college:

Whereas, The Almighty, in His all-wise providence, has removed one of our number from our midst, and, while we bow down in humble submission to his will, be it

Resolved, That this college has lost a valuable professor, a teacher whom we all had learned to love; the profession, a man who cannot be replaced; the Institute, a friend, a member and an earnest worker

Resolved, That the members of the Institute sincerely regret and deeply mourn the loss of so valuable a member as Dr. Oatley.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of the Institute, in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* and *MEDICAL ERA*, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Committee { C. R. PALMER, '93,
WM. N. LEEDOM, '92,
G. A. VAN LENNEP, '94.

Med Era Feb 1892

OATLEY, EUGENE LYMAN.—Was born in Utica, N. Y., October 13, 1859. Was educated at the public schools. In 1878 he obtained a scholarship in Cornell University, where he took a preparatory medical course, graduating in 1881. He was City Librarian in Utica and began to study medicine with Dr. F. F. Laird. He entered Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1883, graduating in 1886. He became associated in practice with Dr. O. B. Gause and retained the position of Demonstrator of Chemistry, which he had held during the last year of his course. He was appointed resident physician in Hahnemann Hospital in 1886 and in 1889 was made Professor of Chemistry in his Alma Mater, holding the position until his death. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1891. During the holiday season of 1890 he contracted a cold which resulted in chills and a fever, the latter of which never left him until he died. He continued to visit patients for weeks with a temperature of from 102 to 103 degrees. With a family history on the father's and mother's side of phthisis he still continued his work. He went to the Adirondacks, from whence he was brought to Utica, where he died from consumption November 1, 1891. An account of his final illness, with the post mortem, may be found in N. Y. Med. Times, December, 1891. (Vol. 19, p. 265.)

Dr. J. C. Morgan spoke thus about this talented man: "Dr. Eugene L. Oatley I had known as a student in the Hahnemann College. He was then a graduate of Cornell University, and a splendid chemist; a Demonstrator before and the Professor after graduation. He was most successful during the short time he held the Chair of Chemistry; was one of those rare teachers who interest and make agreeable this subject to medical students. He also obtained a large practice and early fell a victim to hard work and faithfulness in professional life. A lovely character—he is widely and sincerely mourned in our city and in the profession."



BER, LEVI E., M. D., of La Crosse, Wis., was born at Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., July 31st, 1819. His father was a farmer, and, with a view to bettering his circumstances, removed to the northern part of Ohio, when the subject of our sketch was but twelve years of age. It does not appear, however, that a change of residence affected favorably the pecuniary condition of the family, for the boy, who has since grown to such eminence in his profession, was compelled to assist in the labors of the farm, being able to attend school during only the short season of winter. But he was made of such determined stuff that obstacles, slight or great, did not prevent him rising to honor and fortune. Hard labor in the field and in the closet broke down his health, and in his seventeenth year, he abandoned his agricultural labors, taking up instead the trade of a carpenter, for which his mechanical ingenuity admirably fitted him. At first, his reward was insignificant, but his intelligence and energy, which have since given him rank in his profession, made his services valuable to his employer, until finally his work was so well appreciated that he was induced to take contracts as a master-builder. Whether as farmer or carpenter, he still maintained his studies by night, but it was not until he attained his majority that he was enabled to carry out the desire that he had long entertained to become a classical scholar. He had not, however, finished his preparatory studies before his health again yielded to overwork, and once more he returned to his plane and rule.

Dr. Ober, at the age of twenty-four years, married, and, two years later, began the study of medicine under the instructions of Professor Storm Rosa, of Painesville, Ohio. He matriculated at the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, and he caused his investigation to be carried into both the Old and New Schools of medicine, until the year 1849, when his preceptor, Professor Rosa, was elected to a professorship of homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical College of Linn, Ohio, who invited his pupil to

accept a course of lectures at the institution. The invitation was gladly accepted, and, at the close of the session, Dr. Ober was graduated as a homœopathist.

In selecting a suitable location for beginning the practice of medicine, he chose Moline, in Illinois, where he enjoyed the advantage of being one hundred miles distant from any homœopathic physician, his nearest neighbor in the profession being Dr. Smith, of Chicago. In his new home, his services were in frequent demand, appreciated and rewarded, and he was compelled to visit patients at places as distant as Rock Island and Davenport. While his brother-physicians of the Old School remained violently opposed to him professionally, he commanded their personal respect and friendship by his inherent worth and culture. While maintaining his residence at Moline, Dr. Ober visited Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson College on surgery, and a general course at the Homœopathic College.

His position as a learned, useful physician has been for a long time fully established, and is held in high repute by his professional associates. He is a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Association, also of the Western Institute of the Homœopathic Medical Society, Wisconsin State Homœopathic Society; also of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in the first three has held the office of President. A few years ago, Dr. Ober removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he now enjoys a lucrative practice. He has been associated with several movements of reform; among others that of temperance and anti-slavery.

LEVI E. OBER, M.D., OF LA CROSSE, WIS.

Among the most regular attendants and useful members of the Institute, Dr. Ober's face was familiar to a large number of his colleagues, by whom he was universally esteemed and honored. He was elected into our fellowship at the Chicago session of 1857,

and has ever since taken an active interest in the proceedings. In 1875 he was Vice-President, and next year (1882,) would have attained the well earned position of senior. His death, on the 26th of March of the present year, cannot but be felt as a real loss to the working force of the Institute and to the profession.

Dr. Ober was a native of Vermont, born at Windham, July 31st, 1819. When about twelve years old he accompanied his family to Ohio, and during all his minority was trained to active labor in the field or in the shop. But though his opportunities of intellectual improvement were few and uncertain, he was not negligent of those he could command, and by dint of sheer industry and perseverance, he acquired a commendable position as a scientific and classical scholar.

It was not until he was twenty-five years old that our late colleague seriously began the study of medicine. Under the instruction of Prof. Storm Rosa, of Painesville, O., he made such good progress that after the usual attendance upon the lectures of the medical department of Western Reserve College, and the Eclectic College, at Linn, O., he received his doctorate. In the latter institution his preceptor, Dr. Rosa, was professor of homœopathy. His first field of practice was a then remote town, Moline, in Illinois, his nearest homœopathic colleague being a hundred miles away, in Chicago. In this large field he soon found himself more than well occupied, and partly for a temporary relief from severe labor, and partly to improve himself in some special departments, he spent a winter in Philadelphia, at the Jefferson Medical College there. In 1857, Dr. Ober removed to La Crosse, Wis., where he continued his well appreciated labors, except when compelled to seek rest from over work by travel. With this object he made two voyages to Europe, but not without availing himself of those opportunities to improve his knowledge by observation of foreign practice and intercourse with representative men of the profession

in different countries. He was ever an intelligent and zealous promoter of homœopathy, and an active and useful member of various medical associations, including the State Homœopathic Societies of Illinois and Wisconsin. At the time of his death he was a member of the Bureau of Obstetrics of this Institute.

His death terminated a long and painful disease, cancer of the stomach, which he bore with religious fortitude; the result of a life-long cultivation of Christian virtues.

In 1843 he married Abigail Carr, of Jefferson, O., who died in 1875, leaving two children. He again married, in 1876, Mrs. Helen M. Burbank Whitney, of St. Paul, Minn.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1881.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me. in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is *Levi E. Ober,*

I graduated at *Eclectic* Medical College, in the year *1850* ^{*Cincinnati, O*}

My present address is *La Crosse* county of *La Crosse*

State of *Wisconsin* where I have resided since *1857*

Previous to that time I practised in *Moline Ills* seven years, previous to which I practised in *Chardon Ohio* with my preceptor &

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1850* at *Moline Ills*

During my pupilage practised some *Allopathy* & some *Home* *Oce*

When I went to Abolene I am
not aware that there was a Home
Dr. within one hundred miles, & I
think there was but one or two Home
families in the town. During my stay
almost every town in that region
was supplied - For some two or three
years I fought the battle alone.
The Allopaths tried to crush me out,
but the People became converted & stood
by me - I went through 2 seasons of Cholera
without a Homeopath^{Dr} in reach to help me,
but Homeopathy triumphed & received the
verdict of the Scandinavian Missionary
among whose people the Cholera mostly
raged - that it was no use to call the
other practice, for Homeopathy saved all
who recovered.

S. E. Ober

P.S.
There is one other Home Dr in La Crosse
L. W. Alger ^{MD} One in Trempealeau,
Trempealeau Co Wis Gilbert Shepard M.D.
you may have them on your list
My practice has been on the increase during
the past year. Fraternally, you S. E. Ober

OBER, L E

AMONG the adventurers who went to California at the time of the discovery of gold, was Dr. Ober, who was the first homœopathic physician who emigrated to California.

He arrived in San Francisco July 3d, 1849, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 13th, 1867, aged sixty-one years. He was a graduate of the New York University, was highly respected, and was evidently in advance of the age in which he lived.

In a recent number we chronicled the severe illness of Dr. L. E. Ober, of La Crosse, from cancer of the stomach, and now we are informed of his death. Some years ago, Dr. O. was very ill with Bright's disease and was not expected to survive, but Ars. 200 held the disease in check. He quit work and spent a time in Europe and returned with a new lease of life. Whether it was a renewal of the nephritic trouble with its well known gastric symptoms or true cancer we are curious to learn. Dr. Sheperd, his successor and former partner can inform us. Dr. Ober was an active worker in our ranks and will be sadly missed.

U S med Times Apr 15 1881

OBETZ, HENRY LORENZ

HENRY LORENZ OBETZ, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 8, 1851, and is the son of Cyrus and Sophia (Siebert) Obetz. He graduated from the high school in Paris, Illinois, and then began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William P. Armstrong of Paris. He attended the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College from 1871 to 1874, graduating with the degree of M. D. in the latter year. He commenced the practice of his profession in Paris after his graduation and remained there until 1883, then removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, remaining until 1895, when he located in Detroit, where he has since resided. In his professional life Dr. Obetz is a surgeon and general medical practitioner. In connection with his practice he was professor of surgery in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan from 1883 to 1895, and dean of the same from 1887 to 1895. In 1875-76 he was lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1876 lecturer on surgery in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. He now is (1905) professor of surgery in the Detroit Homœopathic

College, also member of the staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit. Dr. Obetz is a member of the Institute of Homœopathy. He married in May, 1881, California Rudy, by whom he has three children: Henry L., Jessie and Ethel Obetz.

King Vol 1V

O'BRIEN, E.A.Y.



OCKFORD, GEORGE M., M.D., of Ridgewood, New Jersey, was born in England, March 29, 1845.

He removed, when a small child, to northern New York, where he received an academic education. He also learned the printing trade and later became a journalist. He commenced studying medicine under Dr. A. P. Macomber, at Malden, Massachusetts, in the year 1866.

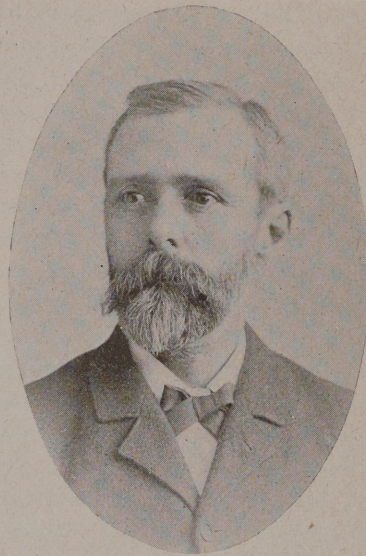
He attended and graduated at the Cleveland Hospital College in 1872, receiving the appointment of Prosector of Anatomy, and standing first in class of that year.

Dr. Ockford has practiced at Hackensack, New Jersey; Burlington, Vermont; Vincennes, Indiana, and Lexington, Kentucky. He removed from the latter city to Ridgewood, New Jersey, in 1891.

He was married in 1877 to Mary E. L. Howe, of Middletown, Connecticut, and has three children.

The Doctor is a member of the American Institute and ex-president of the Southern Homœopathic Association. He has been an active member of several state societies and by his efforts the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in 1886. He is a contributor to the medical journals and author of "A Handbook of Homœopathic Practice."

Dr. Ockford is a member of the American Health Resort Association.



GEO. M. OCKFORD, M. D.,
Ridgewood, N. J.



O'CONNOR, JOSEPH T

COPY OF CIRCULAR
FROM
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,
Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

105 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, January, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR—The Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics, consisting of Henry M. Smith, M.D., New York; Horace M. Paine, M.D., Albany, N. Y.; Cation Duncan, M.D., Chicago; E. B. Thomas, M.D., Cincinnati; Francis Woodruff, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich., is desirous of completing the Register of Homœopathic Physicians.

The list will comprise only the names of those who, by sending us their names and addresses, show an interest in having it correct.

If you wish your name inserted, please fill out the accompanying blank and return it without delay to

HENRY M. SMITH,
105 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Name in full *Joseph T. O'Connor M.D.*

P. O. Address in full *328 H st Washington DC*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of (or neither) *Med. Dept. Georgetown College DC*

The List will be published as fast as the names are received.

Joseph T. O'Connor was born in Philadelphia in 1842, attended public schools there, finishing with a partial course at the Central High School. In 1864 he moved to Washington and began the study of medicines in the University of Georgetown, graduating in 1867, in 1874 he removed to New York. (New York The Metropolis Page 109.)



O'DELL, REV. CHARLES MANN, M. D., of Paw Paw, Mich., was born in Kingston, Canada West, on the 14th day of

December, 1814. His ancestors were English, and removed to this country prior to the revolutionary war. His father, who was a farmer, was born in the State of New York. His mother was a sister to the late Horace Mann. The family being broken up by her death when he was but eleven years of age, he went to live with his grandmother, and while there received a common school education. He then worked for some years at a trade, studying meanwhile, and earning money sufficient to carry out his purposes.

He was married, in February, 1838, to Miss Hannah R. Tuttle, and has reared quite a large family.

In 1835, he entered the office of Dr. Carter, an allopathic physician of Norwichville, Canada West, and commenced the study of medicine, remaining two years. Finding it, however, so unscientific and unsatisfactory in its theories, and so uncertain in its means, he sought for some time a better system before entering into practice, and investigated successively the botanic and eclectic works on theory and practice, and subsequently established himself as an advocate and practitioner of the school of the latter.

After some years spent in the duties he had assumed, he was taken very sick, and remaining invalid for a long time, concluded to turn his attention to farming and merchandise, hoping to derive benefit from a change in his manner of living. While thus engaged he

became acquainted with Dr. J. I. Lancaster, the first homœopathic physician he had met in Canada, and being relieved by him of his disease in a short time, entered at once, under his instruction, into an investigation of the new system, which he adopted soon after. In May, 1850, he settled in Paw Paw, Mich., and was for some time one of the nine physicians in the whole State practising homœopathy. He soon obtained a large practice, both of medicine and dentistry (which latter he had added to his regular business), and is still actively employed in his professional

duties. He obtained his degree from the Detroit Homœopathic College. In 1832, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and being an active worker in the cause of Christ, was soon after licensed to preach. He has been preaching for many years, and amid all his study and practice, he has been studying and preaching the Gospel. He was ordained to the ministry February 21st, 1863.

Dr. O'Dell is an earnest and conscientious worker in all his duties, and has met with a success proportioned to his devotion to his work.

O'DONNELL, HARRY J

Dr. Harry J. O'Donnell, aged 37, son of the late Captain Anthony O'Donnell, died at his home in Pittsburgh, September 14th, 1908, after an illness of several months with heart trouble. Dr. O'Donnell graduated in 1896, from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, and joined the State Society in 1907.

Penna Soc Hom 1908



EHME, FERDINAND GUSTAV, M. D., of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., was born in Tschopau, Saxony, on the 27th day of July, 1826. His educational advantages, both literary and medical, were of the best. He was instructed, at Leipzig, in Saxony, in medicine, and graduated there in 1852, as an allopathic physician. During 1853, he visited the Universities of Prag, in Bohemia, Vienna and Paris. A witness to the wonderful success of the disciples of Hahnemann, he closely examined the doctrines of homœopathy, and finding them true and practical, he became a convert, and practised the system successfully in Dresden, Saxony, in 1854-'55. In June of the latter year he emigrated to the United States, settling in Concord, N. H., and afterward in Plymouth, Mass., removing from the latter place on account of ill health, in October, 1872, to his present home in Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

While residing in Concord he wrote the first supplement to "Klinische Erfahrungen in der Homœopathie," by Th. J. Rueckert, and is now engaged in writing the second supplement, and also in translating Hale's "New Remedies" into German. He also wrote, fourteen years ago, a small "Homœopathic Domestic Physician." He is a frequent contributor to homœopathic literature, especially the German.

Name in full

Ferdinand Gustav Behme
M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Plymouth, Mass.
(formerly ~~at~~ Concord, N. H.)

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Leipzig, Saxony.

letter





My full name is Ferdinand
Gustav Oehme, M. D.

I graduated at the University
of Lipzic, ^{Saxony} in 1852.

My present address is Ply-
mouth, Mass., where I have re-
sided since 14. Apr. 1866.

Previous to that time I practiced
10 years in Concord, N. H.

I began to practice Homoeo-
pathy in the year 1853 at Dresden,
Saxony.

F. G. OEHME, M.D.

Dr. F. G. Oehme, for many years a prominent physician of Roseburg, Ore., but for the past year a resident of Portland, Ore., passed to the other side of life from his residence in this city (Portland) July 23, 1905, at 9:45 A. M. Last winter the Doctor had an attack of la grippe; this was followed by a general breaking up of the vital forces, and it was impossible for him to rally.

Ferdinand Gustaf Oehme was born at his father's summer home in Zschopan, Saxony, Germany, on July 27, 1826. Consequently he was within a few days of being 79 years of age when he passed from labor to refreshment.

Dr. Oehme graduated from Leipsic University in 1852. He left Germany for the United States in 1855, arriving in this country in July of that year. He went to Concord, N. H., and on December 21st he commenced to practice his profession there. In 1858 he married Miss Clara Kimball Walker, whose ancestors figured prominently in the Revolutionary War, and whose father and grandfather were among the earliest settlers of Concord. In Concord three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Oehme, all of whom survive their father. They are Mrs. Thos. H. Dunckley, Mrs. W. H. Dunckley and Mr. Frank Oehme, of Portland, Ore.

Owing to the ill health of his wife, the Doctor, in 1866, moved with his family to Plymouth, Mass., and in 1872, owing this time to his own ill health, he and his family moved to Staten Island, N. Y., where he remained until 1885, when, in order to be nearer his children, who had previously settled on the Pacific coast, he and his wife went West, settling in Roseburg, Ore., in 1886.

Two years ago Dr. Oehme received from his alma mater at Leipsic a jubilee diploma, a complimentary document commemorating fifty years of active practice of his profession. At that time there were only five members of his class living, three in Germany and two in America, and he one of the two in this country. Whether the other four members are still living, I do not know.

Since last summer the Doctor with his wife made their home in Portland. Besides his three children, his widow and three grandchildren survive the deceased.

That Dr. Oehme stood high in his profession the many articles from his pen, now scattered among the literature of the various medical schools, will testify.

The Doctor wrote the supplement to Rueckert's *Klinische Erfahrungen*, and translated Hale's *New Remedies* into German. Both works were published in Leipsic, Saxony. He also wrote a monograph on the therapeutics of diphtheria, which was published by Boericke and Tafel.

Doc. Oehme 22 Nov. 1905

F. G. Oehme, M. D.

Dr. F. G. Oehme, for many years a prominent physician of Roseburg, Oregon, but for the last year a resident of Portland, Ore., passed to the brighter side of life from his residence in the latter city on Sunday morning, July 23, 1905, at 9:45. The cause of his death was the result of an attack of la grippe early in the spring of the present year.

Ferdinand Gustaf Oehme was born at his father's summer home in Zschopau Saxony, Germany, on July 27, 1826, and was, consequently, within a few days of being seventy-nine years of age when he passed from labor to refreshment.

The deceased graduated from Leipsic University in 1852. He left Germany for the United States in 1855, arriving in this country in July of that year. He went to Concord, N. H., where, in December, he began to practice his profession. In 1858 he

married Miss Clara Kimball Walker, whose ancestors figured prominently in the Revolutionary War and whose father and grandfather were among the earliest settlers of Concord. In Concord three children were born to Doctor and Mrs. Oehme, all of whom survive their father.

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fahrungen, translated Hale's New Remedies into German. These were published at Leipzig, Saxony. He also wrote a monograph on the Therapeutics of Diphtheria, which was published in this country by Boericke & Tafel. It may, with truth, be said—Dr. Oehme was a great and good man in all that constitutes the highest type of true manliness.

He has crossed life's sandy desert,
Away from affliction's heat;
Passed over the last dark river,
To find his rest complete.

WIGG.

(Probably what was Dr. Oehme's last contribution to medical literature was a paper on *Hamamelis*, published in the RECORDER, August, 1905.—Editor of THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.)

Hom Recorder Sept 1905

N E
Med Gaz
Jan
1892

A LETTER has just come from our old friend and contributor to the GAZETTE, Dr. G. Oehme, now of Roseburg, Oregon. We met him first at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birth, in the little town of Meissen. Soon afterwards he came to this country and practised for a time in Concord, N. H., and later, for several years, in Plymouth, Mass. The New-England climate proved too severe, and, some twenty years ago, he went to Staten Island, N. Y. In each of these places he had a successful practice and many friends; but failing health again compelled him to move, and on the western slope he has found renewed health and delightful society. He is enthusiastic not only in regard to the climate and the future of the rapidly-growing State, but also about the prospects of homœopathy there, and the great demand for well-educated physicians. He desires very much to have a good physician at South Bend, Washington, a place charmingly situated, and which has grown in the last year from 800 to 3,500 inhabitants. Many of the people are from New England, and demand homœopathic treatment when sick. Dr. Oehme would gladly assist any one well recommended.. I. T. T.

OGLE, ALBERT ADELFOED

ALBERT ADELFOED OGLE, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana, born Upper Alton, Ills., November 23, 1867; literary education, Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.; medical preceptor, Dr. J. DeWitt George of Indianapolis; student, 1895, Indiana Medical College; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; interne Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, 1899; practiced in Indianapolis since 1899.

OERTEL, GEORGE FREDERICK

OBITUARY.—Dr. George Frederick Oertel died at his residence, 404 West Twenty-second street, on Friday, July 8, 1898, of cardiac complications, accompanying chronic nephritis. Dr. Oertel was born on June 19, seventy-three years ago, in Nuremburg, Bavaria. His early education was received in the universities abroad, where he also won many prizes in athletics during his college days. After coming to America he taught for a time, and was finally admitted to deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some years was engaged in mission work, being attached to Bethlehem Chapel on Columbus avenue, at Eighty-third street.

He became interested in medicine through its practical value in his work among the poor, and entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he graduated in 1874. After a time he gave up his church work and devoted himself to his profession, in which he was successful, gathering about him a circle of loyal patients and devoted friends. The doctor was of unusually kind and genial disposition, and to feel his hearty hand-shake and hear his cheery words of welcome was in itself a pleasure to all who knew him. To his patients he was devoted, careful, conscientious and faithful—one of those old-fashioned, but, alas! we fear, disappearing type of physician who embodied in the family doctor, the true, tried and trusted family friend and confidant. He was a member of the Homœopathic County Society, and a vestryman of St. Matthew's Church. He is survived by a wife and daughter.

A quiet, unassuming man is gone, but one whose portion in the world's vast tapestry of human life was woven carefully and well.

.N Am J1 Hom Sept 1898

OGDEN, M D

Dr. M. D. Ogden, one of the old-time physicians of this city, died at his residence (Palmer House) on May 10th. He was seventy years old, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and had been a resident of the Palmer House from the day its doors were opened to the public. He never joined the American Institute.

Med Visitor June 1898

OKIE, ABRAHAM H

Abraham H. Okie, a graduate of the Allentown Academy, Pennsylvania, commenced practice in Providence about 1842. A man of keen intellect, quick, intuitive perception, and an excellent diagnostician, he soon gained the confidence of the people and built up in a few years a practice unequalled in the history of medical practitioners in this State. He wrote an excellent monograph on *Aconite*; and his inaugural address, delivered before the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society in 1850, as its President, was published in an octavo pamphlet of twenty-eight pages.

It is a great pity that a man of such talents, and even genius, is as good as lost to the profession, he having taken for the last decade no interest whatever either in society meetings or in other enterprises concerning homœopathy. He still continues in practice. His son, Howard A. Okie, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868, is with him in business. (W.C.)

Name in full

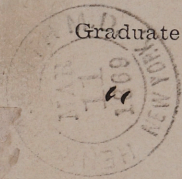
Abraham H. Okie

P. O. Address in full

Providence R.I.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Penn^a Medical College
Philadelphia
Pa.



OLEY, SIMON WILLARD

SIMON WILLARD OLEY, Danbury, Conn., born Rush, Monroe county, New York, September 19, 1854; literary education, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.; student in medical department, New York University, 1884-1885; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.



OLMSTED, CHARLES C., M. D., of Fond du Lac, Wis., was born in Middlebury, Vt., December 19th, 1839, where he lived with his parents until 1850, when they moved to Fond du Lac. He had a good common school education. He began the study of medicine when in his seventeenth year, reading during his first year with Dr. F. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac, and the balance with Dr. Cornelius Ormes, of Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y. After attending two courses in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, he graduated, in his twentieth year, February 28th, 1860. He practised two years in Geneva, O., four years in Painesville, O., and six and a half years in Fond du Lac, locating there in 1867. Since his graduation, he has been in constant practice, excepting six months, when his health would not permit attention to his professional work. He assisted at the organization of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, in Chicago, and was, for two years, a member of the Board of Censors for the Ohio State Medical Society.

His whole attention for thirteen years has been devoted to his practice and the constant study that makes a good physician, and his almost unvarying success in practice attests that his quiet work is to some purpose. He is one of the firmest adherents of homœopathy, having done much in his State to increase the faith of the people in it, and has won the respect and confidence of all classes of practitioners by his straight forward course in his profession. His already large practice and great success in treatment insure him a promising career for the future.

CHARLES COOK OLMSTED died at the home of his daughter, in Kansas City, of Bright's Disease, after a long and painful illness. He was born in Middlebury, Vermont, December 19th, 1839; graduated from the Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1860, for several years afterwards was a member of the Faculty of this institution; began practice of his profession in Cleveland and soon had a fine business; removed in 1877 to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1887 and enjoyed there a large and lucrative practice; removed to Kansas City in 1887. Dr. Olmsted was a diligent student of homœopathy and a careful, painstaking and successful practitioner. His death is a distinct loss to the homœopathic forces of Kansas City.

N Am J1 Hom. Mch 1907 052

Charles Cook Olmsted. Med Century Mar 1905

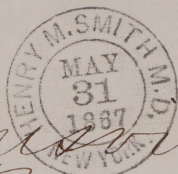
Died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Shryock, 3616 Genesee street, January 25, 1905, of Bright's disease, after a long and painful illness. Dr. Olmsted was born in Middlebury, Vermont, December 19, 1839, went West with his parents in 1850, and settled in Fond du Lac, where he obtained his education and studied with Dr. T. J. Patchen; entered college at the age of eighteen, and graduated from the Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, 1860. For several years afterward was a member of the faculty of this institution. Began practice of his profession in Cleveland, and soon had a fine business. Upon leaving Cleveland returned to Fond du Lac, at which place he remained several years in practice, and removed in 1877 to Milwaukee, where he remained until 1887, and enjoyed there a large and lucrative practice. Removed to Kansas City in 1887. Dr. Olmsted was a diligent student of Homœopathy and a careful, painstaking and successful practitioner; he speedily built up in Kansas City a very extensive practice, of which he took good care until his health broke down about four years prior to his death. Was a thirty-second degree Mason. Funeral services were conducted from residence by Rev. Robert Talbot, of Trinity Episcopal church. The pall bearers consisted of a detail from the Masons and homœopathic physicians of the city. The remains were deposited in Elmwood cemetery.

Dr. Olmsted is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters, all the children are married. He was a genial gentleman, and had many warm and admiring friends, by whom his taking away is sincerely deplored. His death is held to be a distinct loss to the homœopathic forces of Kansas City.

*** C. C. Olmstead, '60, recently died at his home in Kansas City, of Bright's disease, after an illness of nearly two years. Dr. Olmstead was 65 years old. Shortly after graduating from our College he was appointed on the faculty, lecturing for several years. He then removed to Milwaukee, but in 1887 located in Kansas City, where he built up a splendid practice. One of his sons was L. J. Olmstead, was a member of the class of 1883. He, however, died some years ago from typhoid fever. It is with sincere regret that we note his death, as he had made for himself a name which was known throughout all the section of the country where he practiced.

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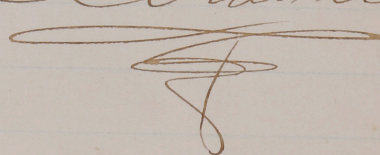


Painesville O
May 28th 1867
Com Agents
Messrs
Gents

Your circular
of the 15th May came duly to
hand.

H H Jackson M.D.
C C Olmsted M.D.
D M Young M.D.
are the Homeopaths of
our place -

Very Truly

C C Olmsted


OLIN, ROLLIN CAROLAS

ROLLIN C. OLIN, M. D.

If you were asked to define a successful life what would be your answer? Would you say it was to accumulate great wealth, acquire fame, or to die beloved and honored by your fellow men?

Life is a period of a few short years allotted to us for growth in spiritual strength and improvement, and he who wastes time following false gods cannot be marked a success, even if he succeeds.

Some seventy years ago, when the great West was surrendering her first natural resources to the hardy hands and stout hearts of those few who had the courage to make the attack, there was born at Waukesha, Wis., Dr. Rollin C. Olin. He attended the public schools, a private school conducted by Prof. L. I. Root, and the preparatory department of Carroll College. He removed with his family to Minnesota, and entered the State Normal School at Winona. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Co. B, Third Minnesota Volunteers, as a private, and rose successively to Second and First Lieutenant, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of United States Volunteers. He was mustered out in 1866. He engaged in business for a few years, then came to Detroit and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Gilchrist. After a thorough preparation he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and received the degree of M. D. in 1877. He located in Detroit, and to the time of his death enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan, and the medical staff of Grace Hospital. He was one of the United States Pension Examiners for Wayne County. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of Detroit Post, No. 318, Grand Army of the Republic.

As a man Dr. Olin held a place that would be hard to fill. His goodness, cleanliness of action, and self-sacrificing spirit were at all times natural to him. Never did it seem an effort to deny himself pleasure and comforts when they stood in the way of some little favor he might do another. It can be truly said that he gave ungrudgingly his strength and skill without any serious thought of remuneration. He was one of the leading physicians of the State, yet with that knowledge and acknowledgment he did not hold his head so high that the whispered complaints of the most lowly could not be heard and heeded. He stood for all that was good in life and met reverses with a courage that flows only in the veins of true men. Always was he optimistic.

During the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy he was treasurer of the local committee, and has been in close and pleasant relations with his brother practitioners at all times. Never, perhaps, was a physician held in higher esteem by his associates.

In the death of Dr. Olin the Homœopathic profession of Detroit sustains a loss that cannot be replaced, yet we take pride in having counted him our associate and friend—a man who lived a successful life.

Dr. Olin was born August 17, 1839, and died March 8, 1910, the eldest son of Thomas H. and Sarah A. Church Olin, the father of Welsh, the mother of Irish descent. He was a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and joined the American Institute in 1884. In October, 1865, he married Miss Georgia Dailey, of St. Paul, Minn., who died September, 1881. In June, 1887, he married Miss Grace Eugenia Hillis, of Syracuse, N. Y., who survives him.—*Dale King, in Medical Counselor.*

Jl A I H April 1911

ROLLIN CAROLAS OLIN, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, August 17, 1839, son of Thomas Hamilton and Sarah A. (Church) Olin. He attended successively private schools, the preparatory department of Carroll College, Waukesha, and the Minnesota State Nor-

mal School at Winona, where for two terms he pursued the teachers' course. His educational work was interrupted, due to his serving with the Third Minnesota regiment in the war of the rebellion. His medical preceptor was Dr. J. G. Gilchrist, now of Iowa College, Iowa City. From 1875 until 1877 he studied in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, where he received the M. D. degree. He also took a special course in chemistry at the same time, and since graduation has practiced in Detroit. He is a member of the staff of Grace Hospital and professor of practice of medicine in the Detroit Homœopathic College. He is ex-president of the Detroit Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. He also is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He married Grace Eugenia Hillis, June 15, 1887. **King Vol 1V**

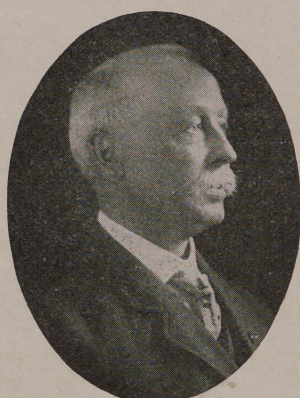
Dr. Nickelson was always very diligent in his studies and was always diligent for their advancement. Many a young man he has aided to pursue his studies farther. He always advocated the study of Greek as one of the best means, if not the best, of training the mind. That his influence and interest were appreciated by the school authorities is shown by the dismissal of the high school during the funeral services and a memorial service the same day in the high school auditorium. He was a man of rare business ability and sound judgment, which he was always ready to share. He was a friend of the poor and a liberal giver to charity. He lived to serve, and he did not live in vain. From everywhere the words of his patients and the people who knew him testify to his usefulness, both in the sick room and in public service.

Dr. Nickelson was always too busy for travel or the enjoyment of ease, but failing health induced him to visit the West Indies in the winter of

The Medical Counselor

APRIL, 1910

ROLLIN C. OLIN, M.D.



Rollin C. Olin, M. D.

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OLIVER, ANDREW

OLIVER.—April 15. Andrew Oliver, beloved husband of Mary Oliver (nee Ulmer). Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services, at his late residence, 2038 N. Carlisle Street, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment private.

April 2^o 1896



Received from Hahnemann Med College
Fifty **Dollars**

one month's services month of March



50 -

Andrew Oliver



LIVER, J. WING, M. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., was born on the 15th day of February, 1829, at Point Pleasant, Claremont county,

O. His ancestry on his father's side were among the earliest and most honorable of the State of Massachusetts; among whom were the Olivers and Warners, well known in that State at the period of the revolution. His grandfather, Colonel Alexander Oliver, served in that war at the head of a volunteer regiment, and his grandfather Grayham, was a major in the army under General Washington, at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. His parents removing to Hancock county, Ills., in 1831, his boyhood was passed there till he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he entered the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O.

Returning home at the age of twenty-one years, he crossed the plains to Grass Valley, Cal., where he undertook the management of a newspaper, and was afterward engaged for nine years in publishing and editing newspapers in different parts of the State, displaying in this capacity an ability rarely excelled, and winning a reputation for editorial taste, ability, and industry. In 1855, he was elected to the State Legislature, and served his constituents, with great credit to himself and to their satisfaction. In 1860-'61, while associated in the business of quartz mining with the late Dr. J. A. Raymond, a distinguished physician and surgeon, then in practice at Yreka, he occupied his spare time in the study of medicine. His editorial career was cut short by an attack of congestion of the brain while engaged at his desk as editor of the *Yreka Union*, and after some time spent under treatment in San Francisco, he enlisted in 1863, as lieutenant in the California Battalion for service under Massachusetts colors. His health proving inadequate for active duty, he resigned, and was assigned to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. Here he took the opportunity to complete his medical studies in attending the Columbia Medical College, and in studying the principles and practice of homœopathy under Dr. O. Brainerd, formerly of the Homœopathic Medical College in Cleveland,

O. He afterward entered into partnership with Professor Brainerd, practising outside of Treasury office hours, until the summer of 1868, when desiring a more congenial field for practice, he resigned his position and returned to California.

Here his health failing him again, he accepted only a limited practice, for a time devoting himself to a special study of curative agencies, which he hopes to make of use to the world and to the cause of homœopathy.

As a physician, he is uniformly successful, and his health gradually improving, his practice is proportionally widening. He was married on the 4th day of January, 1864, to Mary E. Manley, of Battle Creek, Mich.

OLIVER, NINA WALKER

NINA WALKER OLIVER, La Peer, Michigan, born Salem, Mich., November 3, 1868; graduated from Detroit Homœopathic College, 1895.

Olney, F. B.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

The Journal is sorry indeed to relate that Dr. F. B. Olney of Ft. Dodge was killed on August 8th while crossing the Illinois Central railway track in his automobile.

The doctor was one of the most successful practitioners in the state and homeopathy nor the profession can ill afford to lose such men. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1880 and located in Ft. Dodge with his father, Dr. S. B. Olney who was there from 1855 until 1890 when he died leaving the younger Olney with a large and ever growing practice.

This leaves one of the best fields in the state vacant and any one looking for a location had better look this field over. Dr. Olney's full stock of drugs and his office equipment are all there and for sale. His daughter Miss Anne Olney will be glad to furnish information regarding these or about the work in this city.

The doctor was in his prime at the time of his death and had a large, honorably conducted and most successful practice mostly along the line of pediatrics and obstetrics. He will be missed by his friends who are legion and the profession as a whole has sustained a severe loss. The Journal extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Iowa Hom J1 Sept 1917

LOUIS J. OLMSTEAD M.D.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The early demise of this young and promising member of our brotherhood has caused a deeply felt disappointment among his many friends who had watched with interest and confidence the evidence of his future progress. He was born in Geneva, Ashtabula County, O., December 23d, 1861. He attended the parish school until fifteen years old, when he was prepared to enter college, which he did at Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. After one year in that institution he was admitted to St. Stephen's College, at Annandale on the Hudson River, where he remained until he commenced the study of medicine.

Having completed the three years' graded course in the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, O., he graduated on the 28th of February, 1883. By a competitive examination he won the position of resident physician in the hospital of the college, which he filled with ability and success. After his year of service in that capacity he was engaged in practice with his father, Dr. C. C. Olmstead, in Milwaukee, Wis. He removed to Kansas City, Mo., in 1885, and was soon recognized and appreciated as a man of more than usual learning and ability. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1886, and was also a member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy. For two years he filled the office of secretary of the Kansas City Homœopathic Society, and performed its duties with exemplary fidelity and diligence, and was rapidly laying the foundation of a prosperous career.

This encouraging prospect was brought to a close by his death on the 11th of February, 1889, after an illness of four weeks and three days, of typho-malarial fever.

Dr. William D. Foster, of Kansas City, to whom the writer is indebted for the facts in the foregoing sketch, adds the following remarks: "I wish to add my personal testimony to the many admirable qualities possessed by Dr. L. J. Olmstead in every walk of life—as a man and a physician. Added to natural abilities of a high order, was a fine professional training at college, supplemented by diligent study and observation. His dexterity in surgical work was remarkable. As an assistant in operations he could not be excelled. By his early demise, I feel confident a brilliant career was cut short. His death creates a vacancy in the profession difficult to supply."

Am. Inst. Trans. 1889.

1889

OLSON, EMMA A

EMMA E. OLSON, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Racine county, Wis., February 10, 1870; literary education, Rochester Seminary and State Normal School, Oshkosh; subsequently taught school and was assistant principal at Union Grove (Wis.) high school; medical preceptor, Dr. George L. Alexander; graduated M. D. (with honors, class secretary and treasurer), Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1899; ex-health officer and city physician, Medford.

ONDERDONK, EMMA

EMMA ONDERDONK, Brooklyn, New York, was born in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, May 14, 1844, daughter of William Onderdonk and Lydia Pinckney, his wife. The family is noted for its high social position, and includes such noted personages as the Rt. Rev. Hendrick Onderdonk, for many years Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York, and the late Judge Horatio G. Onderdonk of Long Island. On the maternal side the family is Virginian, and includes soldiers and officers of the revolution and also of the war of 1812-1815. Dr. Onderdonk attended the public and private schools of Mamaroneck and Brooklyn, and later took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Clemence Sophia Lozier, founder of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, from which institution Dr. Onderdonk graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1874, having the honor of standing at the head of her class. She then began practice in Brooklyn, and has continued to live in that city throughout the period of her long and successful professional career. In 1896 she was tendered the appointment of examining physician for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, but was compelled to decline owing to the pressure of other duties. She is a member of the Kings County and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies. It may be said of Dr. Onderdonk that from childhood she was carefully nurtured in the most refined surroundings. Her energy and ambition, however, were early manifested in a determination to be of use in her day and

generation, and her years of persistent study were dedicated to a single aim—that of becoming a recognized and appointed member of the great profession of medicine; and that she has succeeded is due as much to her own native force of character and her desire to alleviate the sufferings of afflicted humanity as to the advantages of thorough education and other contributory circumstances. It was the incessant demand on her time and attention that impelled her in 1896 to decline the tendered appointment of examining physician for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, an offer inspired by recognition of her rare qualifications for such a responsible and advantageous office.

King Vol 1v

OPDYKE, CHARLES POMEROY

CHARLES POMEROY OPDYKE, Jersey City, New Jersey, was born in Flemington, New Jersey, May 29, 1863, son of Sylvester Hill and Elizabeth (Morey) Opdyke, the former of Holland Dutch lineage, descended from Gysbert Opdyke, the first Quartermaster in New Amsterdam, America, and the mother from Commodore Perry of naval fame. Dr. Opdyke attended successively the public schools until 1880; Stevens Preparatory School until 1883; Wesleyan University until 1886, and acquired his professional education in the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1889. He has been engaged in general practice continuously in Jersey City since October, 1889. He is examining physician for the Order of United American Mechanics, the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Daughters of Liberty, and is a member of the Machaon Club, the Meissen Club of New York city, and the Jersey City and Palma clubs. Dr. Opdyke married, March 29, 1900, Mary J. McClure and has one son, Gordon McClure Opdyke.

King Vol 1V

firm's name.

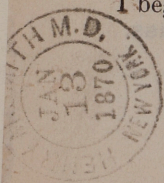
Tribune Aug 1/94
DR. F. H. OPPELT.

Bethlehem, Penn., July 31.—Dr. F. H. Oppelt, widely known as the proprietor of the Bethlehem Water Cure, died to-day, aged eighty-seven years. He was a pupil of the famous Dr. Hahnemann.

N.Y. Tribune Aug 1 1894

ORCUTT, HIRAM C

My full name is *Hiram C. Orcutt*
I graduated at *Dartmouth* Medical College, in the year *1845*
My present address is *Derby* county of *Orleans*
State of *Vermont* where I have resided since *1865*
Previous to that time I practised in *Troy Vt*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1852* at *Troy Vt*



MARRIED.—On January 2d, 1887, L. S. Ordway, M. D., and Mrs. May B. Pearman, M. D., well known physicians and formerly residents of St. Louis, Mo., where both had been professors in the Homœopathic College. Dr. Ordway removed to Wichita, Kansas, last year and has succeeded in establishing a fine practice. Mrs. Ordway, *née* Pearman, has permanently withdrawn from the practice of medicine. Her son, Dr. Van. Pearman, is now associated in partnership with Dr. Ordway.

Med. Adv. V. 18. p 296.

Adv 18-296

O REAR, LUTHER, M.D., of Butler Missouri, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, May 21, 1843.

He was educated at the Wesleyan University, Bourbon county, Kentucky. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. Cooper in 1876 and afterward attended the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri where he graduated in March, 1880.

OREN, SAMUEL ALLEN

SAMUEL ALLEN OREN, Lewistown, Ill., born Philadelphia, Pa., November 16, 1854; literary education, State University of Iowa and Upper Iowa University; degree of LL. B. from State University of Iowa, 1878; graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1877; graduated M. D. from the homœopathic department of the State University of Iowa, 1878; post-graduate course at Chicago Polyclinic, 1895; member of the American Medical Association; ex-vice-president of Fulton County Medical Society.

ORLEMAN, E LOUISE

E. LOUISE ORLEMAN, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Boitezenburg, Germany, February 11, 1857, her parents being John Frederick and Johanna (Webrow) Nehls. She pursued an elementary and academic course in the German-American Seminary at Detroit, studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Phil Porter of Detroit, in 1883-4, and in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from 1884 to 1887, winning her professional degree. She has since practiced in Detroit with gynecology as her specialty, and is a member of the gynecological staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit. She has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1893; is a member and ex-vice president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; was president of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners Society in 1901 and 1902, and belongs to the Century and Rushmeere Clubs. Dr. Orleman also is a member of the University Association of Michigan, of the managing board of the Protestant Orphan Asylum and of the Home of the Friendless. She married, July 30, 1877, John A. Orleman, who died July 24, 1880, leaving a daughter, Elsie May Orleman.

King Vol 1V



ORME, FRANCIS HODGSON, M. D., of Atlanta, Ga., is a son of Archibald and Lucy Priestly Orme, and is a lineal descendant of Archibald Orme, a colonel in the revolutionary army, and of Dr. Joseph Priestly.

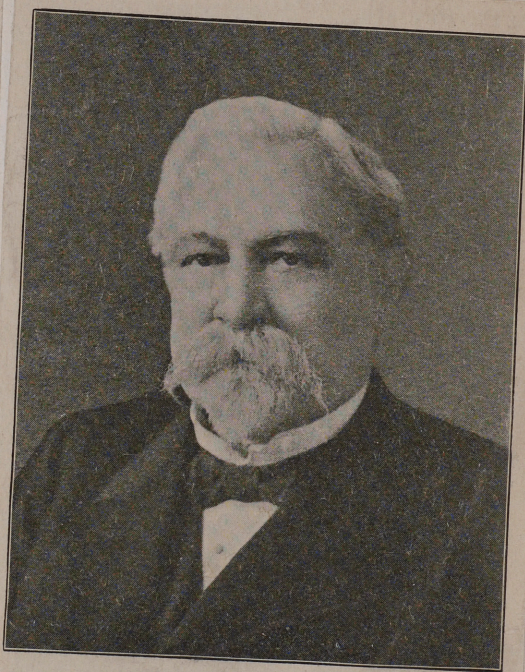
In 1850, being about eighteen, he left Milledgeville, then the place of his residence, and entering the office of Dr. J. B. Gilbert, of Savannah, commenced the study of medicine under his direction.

In 1854, having completed the course, he graduated at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and returned to Savannah in the spring of that year. Here he entered into partnership with Dr. W. H. Banks (the former partner of the late Dr. Gilbert), and practised through that fearful epidemic year of yellow fever, in which one thousand persons lost their lives. During the height of the epidemic, he alone, of five homœopathic physicians then resident in Savannah, was able to practise; the remaining four having sickened and left the city. Dr. Orme fully appreciated the fearful responsibility that now devolved upon him, and devoted himself with energy to his important work—esteeming it a privilege to be able to ameliorate in some degree the sufferings of the fever-stricken inhabitants. By taking the proper precautions he escaped the disease until late in the season, when he was compelled, by a severe attack of the fever, to abandon his post for a short time, but, by judicious treatment, was enabled in ten days to renew his attendance upon the sick. His successful application of homœopathic remedies, and his faithful adherence to his professional duties during this plague, fully established his practice. Dr. Banks continuing in partnership with him for four years, at the end of this period, Savannah was again visited by yellow fever, and Dr. Orme, for the second time, contracted the frightful disease. This, together with the tax made upon his strength by his extensive and increasing practice, so far impaired his health as to render necessary an entire suspension of his professional duties. He retired to Atlanta, where, in the society of

friends and relatives, he speedily recovered his health and soon after resumed his work. In 1859, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and so continues at the present time. In 1867, he married Miss Ellen V. Woodward, of Beaufort District, S. C.

The success of Dr. Orme, as a physician, may be attributed to his earnest and exclusive devotion to his profession, which he has always made the first consideration, never allowing politics or speculation to interfere with his duties. He has, by his exertions, probably contributed as much to the spread and popularity of homœopathy in the south as any other physician, and is now in the prime of manhood, the professor of a full and flourishing practice.

Accident to: Am. Hom.
Obs. V. 20. p 288.



F. H. Orme, M.D.



Name in full

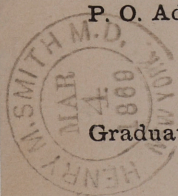
Francis H. Orme,

P. O. Address in full

Atlanta, Ga.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*University Med. College of
New York.
1854.*



F. H. ORME, M. D., OF ATLANTA, GA.

The professional life of Dr. Orme commenced with his entrance as a student into the office of Dr. J. B. Gilbert, of Savannah, Ga., in April, 1850. (Dr. Gilbert had been a student with the late Dr. John F. Gray, of New York, who was one of the first to learn of homœopathy from Dr. Gram, the first to prescribe upon the homœopathic method in America. Dr. Gilbert had been graduated from the University Medical College of New York, and settled in Savannah in 1842—being the pioneer of homœopathy in Georgia).

Receiving his diploma from the University Medical College of New York in the spring of 1854, Dr. Orme at once formed a partnership with his preceptor's successor, Dr. Wm. H. Banks, a physician of large practice in Savannah.

His first year was one of severe trial, being the year in which the most violent epidemic of yellow fever ever known to the city occurred. Eight physicians and two medical students, engaged in assisting their preceptors, lost their lives with the fever during that season. This was a fearful mortality among physicians in a city of about twenty thousand people. But two physicians escaped the fever—both men of advanced years. Of course Dr. Orme suffered from it, having a very severe attack, from which, with careful attention, he recovered. (He also had it again during the epidemic of 1858).

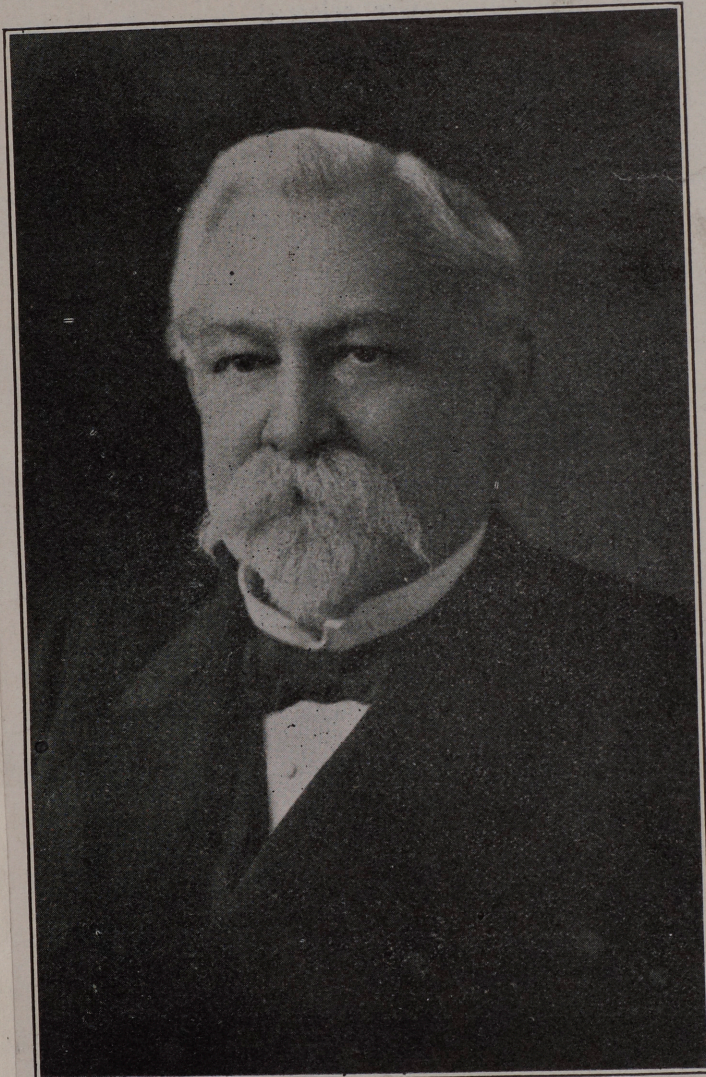
He was, during two weeks of the worst of the plague, the only one of five homœopathic physicians in the city who was able to attend to patients. This threw upon him more than he was able to attend to—but he did nobly, with the result of being well established in practice by the end of the season—Homœopathy having made a good record in its grapple with the disease.

From considerations of health and family, he moved to Atlanta in 1861, at which point he has continued in his profession, to which he is strongly attached, doing much for the spread of Homœopathy in the south.

He was a member of the Homœopathic Yellow Fever Commission, composed of eleven prominent physicians

June, 1908. **Med Century**

MEDICAL C



DR. F. H. ORME.

(four of whom are ex-presidents of the American Institute of Homœopathy) which met at New Orleans in 1878.

His membership of the American Institute of Homœopathy having commenced in 1859, he will class with the "seniors" from June, 1884. Since his connection with the Institute, he has furnished many valuable papers to different bureaus, and held positions of honor. He takes much interest in this national organization, of which he is one of the Board of Censors, and considers it a labor of love to do any committee or bureau work assigned to him.

Being located at the capital of his state, he has been instrumental in defeating many bills introduced into the Legislature, which were unjust and unfavorable to homœopathy; at the same time influential in the passage of our present laws.

He was the first president of the Atlanta Medical Club, and in sundry ways has contributed largely to the spread and respectability of Homœopathy in Georgia. Although his practice is such as to occupy the most of his time, his contributions to medical literature are by no means few. This is but a brief sketch of a very able, influential man, who by his exemplary character, exceptionally clear and forcible writings, and devotion to his work, to his family and to his friends, is a worthy representative of a noble profession.

Dr. Orme's family consists of his wife (who was Miss Ellen V. Woodward, of Beaufort Dist., S. C., whom he married in 1867), a daughter of sixteen, (Lillie), and a son (Frank) of thirteen. (Med. Adv. V. 14. p 638)

ACCIDENT TO DR. F. H. ORME.—The following comes to us through the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, of October 23d:

"A shocking accident befell Dr. F. H. Orme yesterday, while he was on one of his professional tours.

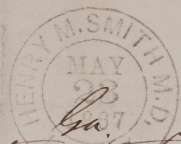
"Several days ago the handsome gray horse that Dr. Orme always drove, and that was well known to Atlantians, was taken with meningitis and died. The doctor set about to secure another animal. Yesterday he was driving a horse that he was trying, with a view to purchasing. About one o'clock he visited the house of a man named Bumstead, near the Atlanta University. He was riding in his top buggy and was being driven by a small negro boy. After leaving Mr. Bumstead's they drove about forty yards to where a man was moving some barrels. One of the barrels fell and the horse shied and dashed off. The doctor snatched the reins from the small boy and endeavored to check the horse, the animal by that time having begun to plunge and rear at a fearful rate. In trying to check him one of the reins broke. Finding himself free, the horse became more furious and lunged and kicked. The boy sprang from the buggy, which almost immediately was thrown on its side and torn to pieces. When it fell over Dr. Orme fell under it. The horse kicked loose and dashed up the street for a quarter of a mile, where he was caught.

"The boy went for assistance, leaving the doctor lying in the mud and rain, with both arms broken above the elbows, and a bruise upon his forehead. The family of Professor Ware came to Dr. Orme's rescue, but they were unable to move him on account of the great pain which he endured, and he stayed in the rain fully twenty minutes. At length he was placed upon a mattress, then in a delivery wagon, and was carried to his home on Luckie Street. Dr. Westmoreland, Dr. Dan Howell, Dr. Schley, and Dr. Manahann, Dr. Orme's partner, were summoned. They made an examination and found his injuries to be as stated above. The bruise on his forehead was pronounced of little consequence, but his broken arms gave him intense pain, and during the evening he was exceedingly nervous. He, however, endured the setting of his limbs with great fortitude.

"The news of the accident spread through the city quite rapidly, despite the bad weather that kept most people indoors, and many called at his residence to inquire after him. Universal regret was expressed, and there were many wishes for his speedy recovery.

"Dr. Orme rested quietly last night, and his physicians state that he will get along well hereafter."

Hahn Mo Nov 1883



Atlanta, 20th May, 1867.
Gentleman of the Committee of Arrangement
I have just received your
Circular of 15th May.

Am sorry that I shall not be
able to be present at the next meeting
of the Institute. Do not know whether
my name is on the list of members or
not. Before the war I requested Dr.
E. Bayard to present my name to
the Institute, ^(in 1859, 1860, or 1861.) and my impression is that
it was done, and that I was accepted.
Do not remember whether I ever received
a certificate of election, as my papers
and library were all destroyed during
the war. I was practising in Savannah
at the time of the application.

The interruption of all communication
between North and South during the war,
prevented any intercourse with the Institute,
but I am now anxious to be connected.

Med Counselor

MEDICAL MEMORANDA. Nov 15 1883

Several days ago, the handsome gray horse that Dr. Orme always drove and that was well known to Atlantians was taken with meningitis, and died. The doctor set about to secure another animal. Yesterday he was driving a horse that he was trying with a view to purchasing. About one o'clock he visited the house of a man named Bumstead, near the Atlanta university. He was riding in his top buggy and was being driven by a small negro boy. After leaving Mr. Bumstead's, they drove about forty yards to where a man was moving some barrels. One of the barrels fell, and the horse shied and dashed off. The doctor snatched the reins from the small boy and endeavored to check the horse, the animal by that time having begun to plunge and rear at a fearful rate. In trying to check him, one of the reins broke. Finding himself free, the horse became more furious and lunged and kicked. The boy sprang from the buggy, which, almost immediately, was thrown over on its side and torn to pieces. When it fell over Dr. Orme fell under it. The horse kicked loose and dashed up the street for a quarter of a mile, where he was caught. The boy went for assistance, leaving the doctor lying in the mud and rain, with both arms broken above the elbows and a bruise upon his forehead. The family of Professor Ware came to Dr. Orme's rescue, but they were unable to move him on account of the great pain which he endured, and he stayed in the rain fully twenty minutes. At length he was placed upon a mattress, then in a delivery wagon, and was

carried to his home on Luckie street. Dr. Westmoreland, Dr. Dan Howell, Dr. Schley and Dr. Manahann, Dr. Orme's partner, were summoned. They made an examination and found his injuries to be as stated above. The bruise on his forehead was pronounced of little consequence, but his broken arms gave him intense pain, and during the evening he was exceedingly nervous. He, however, endured the setting of his limbs with great fortitude.

The news of the accident spread through the city quite rapidly, despite the bad weather that kept most people indoors, and many called at his residence to inquire after him. Universal regret was expressed, and there were many wishes for his speedy recovery.

Dr. Orme rested quietly last night and his physicians state that he will get along well hereafter.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

P.S.

I should, perhaps, warn the society against two upstarts in this city, who practise Homoeopathy, and who may attempt to become members of the Institute. Both are men of low character, and a disgrace to our profession. One is Wm L. Cleveland, who has recently been indicted by the Grand Jury for co-habiting, as he is publicly known to do, with a negro, as his wife. (She goes by the name of Mrs. Cleveland.) The other is a man by the name of Pomeroy, who never pretended to be a graduate, but a 'Natural Physician'. Homoeopathy suffers from its association with such men. I have no intercourse with them, having refused to consult with them.

A. H. O.

with it, and receive its reports of
proceedings, &c.

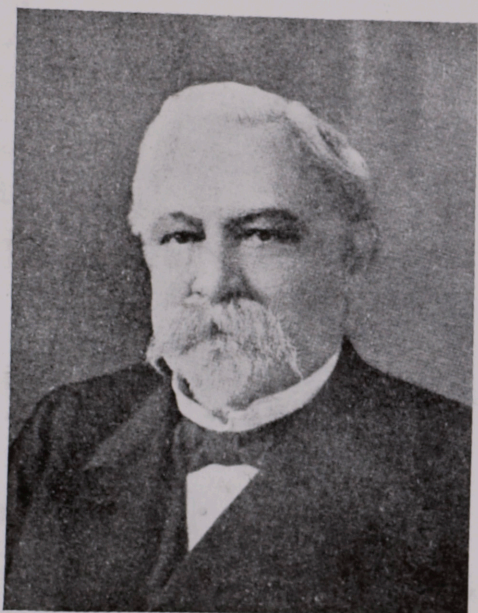
There are no physicians in this Com-
munity of the character required to
work for me. If I am a member,
I should like to be informed of it — or
if my name has been stricken off, on
account of non-payment of dues, I should
like to be re-instated.

I am a Graduate of the Med. Dept. of
the University of New York, in 1854. Have
been practising Homeopathy ever since. Refer
to Drs. J. F. Gray, E. Buzard, Otto Fulgraff,
B. F. Joslin, with whom I am acquainted.
If the Board of Censors (whose names I am
not possessed of) will approve me, I
shall be glad to hear of it, and will for-
ward the amount for the Certificate, upon
notification.

I am obliged by referring this to the
said Board.

Respectfully

J. H. Orme, M.D.



F. H. Crane, M.D.



F. H. ORME, M. D., ATLANTA, GA.



Atlanta, Ga. April 4, 1899.

Dear Dr. Smith:

APR 6 1899

I have been trying to find some one who could give information concerning Dr. Williamson, but have not been able to do so.

Dr. C. M. Paine tells me that he learned from a friend of W's that he left here long ago for Walter's Sanitarium - after borrowing some money from him, and that he never heard from him afterward. He did not die here.

I think Dr. C. E. Fisher knew something of him, as Dr. W. told me they were at Pulte College together.

I never knew much of the
Doctr, although he studied in
with frequent calls upon me.
Later he indulged in some
rather unethical courses, which
he knew I could not approve,
and from that on I rarely saw
him. I believe he at last
took to "mental healing."

Dr. Wood of Omaha wrote
me that you read my communi-
cation to the Seniors. Please let
me know if Dr. Fisher was present
at the time. Was he ever inducted
into the Senate of Seniors?

I am not certain about being
at Atlantic City, but should be
delighted to meet you there.

Always glad, my dear Doctr,
to hear ~~from~~ you upon any subject.

Faithfully Yours, of
J. H. Orme

F. H. ORME, M. D., 70 N. FORSYTH STREET, COR. LUCKIE.
OFFICE HOURS, 8 TO 10 A. M. 3 TO 5 P. M.

Atlanta, Ga., April 6 1899

Dear Dr. Smith:

APR 8 1899

Dr. C. M. Sains
has just telephoned me that Dr.
Williamson is not dead, but is
practising in Champagne, Ill., where
he has a brother.

A letter was recently received from
him, in this city.

So, I presume you will postpone
the "write up" in this case, for another
time.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Orme.

ORME, F H

DRS. ORME & MANAHAN,
18 N. BROAD STREET.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 TO 10 A. M.; 3 TO 5 P. M.
TELEPHONE NO. 778.

4
Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 6, 1887.

Wm. D. Leonard, M.D.,
Minneapolis.

My dear Doctor:

I have just finished reading your editorial regarding the Institute meeting, and the ~~small~~ spirit moves me, beside thanking you for your kind reference to myself, to say a word with regard to your remarks concerning the place selected for the next meeting.

Although there were comparatively few Western members in attendance, there was a strong disposition on the part of members to hold the next session in the West — but the question was as to a suitable point. St. Clair

was proposed, but objection was raised on the score of accommodation and lack of ready accessibility.

Although there was no one present from Minneapolis or St. Paul, Lake Minnetonka was mentioned favorably and I was expecting the Institute would select the place — but it was more than intimated that the physicians of M. & St. P. were not desirous of having the Institute at this time. No other western point was mentioned, nor was any thought to offer sufficient general attractions. Chicago was well represented, but did not speak for it, for the reason that it is pretty well determined that it is not well for the Institute to hold its sessions in any city.

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Atlanta, Ga. 188

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I write this to overcome, as I hope it may, a seeming impression that the Institute is not disposed to treat the west generously or fairly. Here, the organization is a child in comparison of the east, and has a large membership in the eastern portion of this country but it has many esteemed members in the west, and if they will show an interest, and attend the meetings, and invite the Institute, I am sure it will respond.

I hope a large delegation may be on hand at Niagara next year, and that the brethren of N. & St. P. Lake will unite in asking for the meeting the following year at Lake Minnetonka, and see beforehand what arrangements can be made.

W. Orme.

and then work up the west
so that there will not only be
a large attendance of present
members, but a large number of
applications for membership also.
Of course the Institute needs new
blood; let a large share of it
be western, and then the west will
~~all~~ always have a share in the
management of its affairs.

I wished to give a full share
of bureau chairmanships to the west,
but was embarrassed because I could
not find the men at the meeting,
and others cannot be appointed under
the by-laws.

I know that Dr. ^{C. E.} Higbee
of St. Paul several times invited
the Institute to Lake Minnetonka,
when it did not suit to accept,
but my impression is that the

DRS. ORME & MANAHAN,
18 N. BROAD STREET.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 TO 10 A. M.; 3 TO 5 P. M.
TELEPHONE NO. 778.

3

Atlanta, Ga. 1888

voice of the Institute will be for
that place the next time, if
the right sort of invitation should
be presented. But the Institute
does not rush through unopened
doors. There are generally invitations
and members on hand to urge
the advantages of the different places.

Whatever differences may exist
(and such will exist) among the physi-
cians of our two prosperous Minnesota
~~cities~~ cities, I trust that a time
may be called, and that all will
unite in working for a glorious
meeting of the Institute at Lake
Minnetonka in 1889.

I am, dear Doctor

Very truly yours,

J. O. Orme.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR:

One of the most touching instances of heroic resignation and courageous fortitude of which the writer has ever known is exemplified in the case of our grand and good ex-president, Dr. F. H. Orme, of Atlanta, invalidated for perhaps the rest of his days by an unfortunate accident in the early part of the summer. Dr. Orme had previously met with a mishap that had wrenched his thigh and hip, and had had to move with exceeding care, when a second accident resulted in the fracture of his right thigh. Although seventy-five years old, and somewhat enfeebled from a previous serious illness and the first accident referred to, the patient bore with remarkable fortitude the setting and splinting of the broken thigh without an anæsthetic, and has borne with equal courage the long confinement and the severe suffering entailed by the mishap. Now that he has recovered, in so far as recovery at his advanced age is possible in such a case, he is resuming such duties as his condition will enable him to perform, among them the catching up with a large and naturally deferred correspondence with friends, and among these letters is one to the writer in which is evidenced the heroism referred to, and which I place before Dr. Orme's colleagues without his knowledge as typifying the man from whom it comes, as well as to give to his Institute friends a statement of the conditions of our president for 1887. The portion of the letter referred to is as follows, the date being December 3, 1909:

"I am much as I was when I last wrote, with, however, less cough, and as I am forced to keep quiet my heart action is never regular. But I have not walked a step for seven and a half months, although I have made all due effort, and am not expecting to ever walk again. You can appreciate my feelings, knowing me so well; but I am resigned to the inevitable, and am expecting to find what enjoyment I can in life as it is. I do not now suffer unbearably, and am as comfortable as one with my infirmities could well be. I have many kind friends who call or show attention in some way, and I receive some letters, like yours, which are a great satisfaction.

"First of all is a blessing of a wife. Then we have a comfortable new home, just what we need and like, and with which we are more and more pleased every day. Our surroundings are attractive and agreeable. And, as you seem to favor it, I have concluded to take the best that comes to

me! My retrospect is pleasant, with no "skeletons in the closet." I put in fifty-five years of active practice, and am reminded of some good done to grateful patients, and still make an occasional prescription, while I feel entitled to a rest.

"This is altogether too much about myself, but you are one who can understand me, and I enjoy communicating with you as I do with very few."

Those of us who know this "grand old man" can understand and appreciate what Dr. Orme's enforced retirement from active professional work means to one of his previous vitality and fidelity to duty, and we can also understand the severity of his punishment just as he and his lovable family have moved into their new and attractive home in fashionable Atlanta. Nor will we be surprised at the wonderful heroism and sensible fortitude of this old homœopathic soldier, whose every act in life has been significant of courage, good sense and glorious achievement. Now, in his declining days, when more than the usual allotment of peace and comfort should be his, he repeats his heroisms of the frightful yellow plague of 1854 and sub-

sequent years, advances with firm heart and good courage toward the altar of resignation, bows to the will of the Master, who doeth all things to His liking, and without murmur but with a gracefulness of acceptance that excites the keenest admiration, takes his portion without a grumble and lays himself down in peace and good cheer to await the inevitable not far distant end of a useful life.

'Tis a beautiful example, a remarkable instance of commendable courage, and splendid evidence of what a real man is able to do in the face of disaster and woe. Dr. Orme's hundreds of Institute friends will sympathize with him in his affliction, and will join the writer, who has been long and very highly honored by the sincere interest and friendship of this truly great and good man, in hoping that his remaining years may pass lightly in the companionship of his noble wife and family, blessed by many sincere friendships, and comforted by the thought that his past has been well spent, and that as a good and faithful servant of suffering mankind for more than a half century a rich reward awaits him when he finally takes off his armor.

Jl Am Inst Hom Jan 1910
C. E. FISHER.

December 10, 1909.

FRANCIS HODGSON ORME, Atlanta, Georgia, was born January 6, 1834, at Dauphin, Pennsylvania, son of Archibald Orme and Lucy Priestley, his wife, a granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Priestley, the

discoverer of oxygen, etc. He began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. B. Gilbert, was subsequently with Dr. W. H. Banks in Savannah, Georgia, and continued in study for four years. He entered the Medical College of the University of New York in 1851, and graduated from that institution in 1854. He engaged in general practice in Savannah until 1861, when he removed to Atlanta, where he has since practiced. Since 1859 he has been a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy and in 1886 he was elected president of the institute. He presided at the meeting in Saratoga in 1887. Dr. Orme married, in 1867, Ellen V. Woodward of South Carolina. Their children are Elizabeth Woodward (Mrs. F. C. Block) and Frank Orme.

King Vol. IV



Yours faithfully,
F. H. Ome.



ORMES, CORNELIUS, M. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., was born at Westhaven, Vt., on August 4th, 1807. He is the son of General Jonathan Ormes, of Hampton, Windham county, Conn., who served in the revolutionary war as a private, and in that of 1812 as a brigadier-general. His general education he gained at Castleton Academy. He first studied medicine under Professor Theodore Woodward; attended lectures at Castleton Medical College, and received its degree in 1832.

On graduating he located at Pomona, Chataqua county, N. Y., opening his office as a physician and surgeon on February 13th, 1833. The country being new and settling rapidly, and physicians scarce, he soon acquired a good practice, his surgical experience obtained under Professor Woodward especially qualifying him for residence in a lumbering district, and where so large a portion of the population was engaged in clearing land for farming purposes. His ride soon extended into northern Pennsylvania, then almost a wilderness, and principally occupied by lumbermen. His duties entailed the endurance of great hardships from bad roads and exposure. The success that attended his labors soon gained him a high reputation, and his professional brethren recognized his great abilities by electing him to the highest offices in the County Medical Society. He established a great name for the treatment of ovarian diseases, to the study of which he gave special attention. He performed a number of entirely successful operations for the removal of ovarian cysts and tumors; in two cases the uterus and the uterine appendages were all implicated, the tumor in one being calloid in form and weighing fifty-one pounds, while the uterus was eleven inches long, ophacelated from continuous pressure, and its cavity entirely obliterated.

Dr. Ormes was first instigated to examine homœopathy by Dr. James Birnstil, then of Westfield, N. Y., and afterwards of Pittsfield, Mass. He continued his studies with Dr. A. W. Gray, now of Milwaukee, and eventually,

after careful comparison of the effects of the two systems, he gave in his adhesion to homœopathy, and has practised it consistently since 1848.

He removed from Pomona to Jamestown, in the same county, in May, 1863, and built up an even larger practice than he had enjoyed at the former place. In 1872, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Uterine Surgery in the Detroit Homœopathic College, and the duties of the position he has discharged with marked advantage to the college and the cause of homœopathy. He is also engaged in a general practice of large and steadily increasing dimensions in the city of Jamestown.

In 1856, Dr. Ormes was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and he has been a prominent member of the New York State Homœopathic Society since its organization.

He has never held or sought any public office, his mind being too much given to his profession to admit of active participation in politics. He has no ambition outside of his chosen sphere. By all his fellow citizens he is highly esteemed as a courteous and cultured gentleman.

CORNELIUS ORMES, M. D., was born at West Haven, Vt., August 4th, 1807, and consequently was in his seventy-ninth year when he died. He came of distinguished Vermont ancestry. His father, General Jonathan Ormes, was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812.

He received an academic education at the academy at Castleton, Vt., ten miles from his father's home. Here he made the acquaintance of Professor Woodward, the noted Vermont surgeon, by whom he was led to the study of medicine. He graduated from the Castleton Medical College in 1832, practiced with his preceptor for a time, subsequently forming a partnership with Dr. McCloud, of Whitehall, but removing to Panama, Chautauqua county, N. Y., February, 1833. At this time the county, and adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, were largely engaged in lumbering; and here Dr. Ormes' surgical experience particularly fitted him for the emergencies constantly arising, and he soon had an extensive practice through the surrounding country.

He was first induced to examine the new system of medicine by Dr. James Birnstil, of Westfield, N. Y., and, in 1848, after much study and a careful comparison of results, he decided to adopt Homœopathy as his system of practice. In 1863 he removed to Jamestown, which enlarged his already extensive practice. In 1872 he was called to the chair of Obstetrics and Uterine Surgery in the Detroit Homœopathic College, which for two years he ably filled.

He was a senior in the American Institute and a member of New York State Society and other medical associations.

He acquired a national reputation in abdominal surgery. His ovariectomies were numerous and very successful. One noted case of tumor was of the colloid variety and weighed fifty-one pounds, the uterus measured eleven inches in length; from long continued pressure its cavity was wholly obliterated, and the organ extensively spiculated. The entire mass was removed, and the patient is still living and in excellent health.

Modest and retiring in his disposition, he was a man of action rather than words. Few physicians have acquired a reputation so extensive and universal, and none will be more missed from our state and national associations. In every sense of the word he was a man and a physician.

Med. Advance. Oct. 1886.

CORNELIUS ORMES, M.D.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Died at Jamestown, April 20th, 1886, Dr. Cornelius Ormes, aged 79 years.

The following biographical sketch of this highly valued member of our fraternity, from the pen of Dr. A. S. Couch, of Fredonia, N. Y., is presented here as the most comprehensive and satisfactory record that could be obtained.

Dr. Cornelius Ormes was born at West Haven, Vermont, Aug. 4th, 1807, of most excellent New England parentage. After receiving a thorough academical education, he entered upon the study of medi-

cine with Prof. Theodore Woodward—at that time the most noted surgeon of the eastern states, and received the degree of M.D. from Castleton Medical College in 1832. After practicing for a time in partnership with his preceptor, he removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and opened an office in Panama, Feb. 13th, 1833.

In that early day, this portion of the county and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania were largely engaged in lumbering, and Dr. Ormes's surgical experience, obtained under Prof. Woodward, peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies constantly arising in that occupation. His ride soon extended into northern Pennsylvania, then almost a wilderness, and his duties entailed upon him great hardships from the bad roads which he was compelled to traverse and the severe exposures to which he was frequently subjected. The success which attended his practice, however, soon gained for him a high reputation, which was increasingly enhanced down to the time of his death.

As the country became more fully occupied and settled, the accidents of pioneer life necessarily diminished and the doctor turned his attention to new fields for the employment of his surgical ability. He made a special study of ovarian diseases and soon established a national reputation for the treatment and removal of ovarian tumors. During his life he removed a large number of these and other new formations, and he continued to operate successfully for their extirpation up to within a few months of his decease. In two of his ovari-otomies, the uterine appendages were all involved; the tumor in one being of the colloid variety and weighing 51 pounds, while the uterus measured eleven inches in length, was extensively sphacelated from

long pressure, and its cavity wholly obliterated. The entire mass was successfully removed and the patient still lives in the enjoyment of excellent health.

In 1863 the doctor removed to Jamestown, and the better field greatly enlarged his already extensive practice.

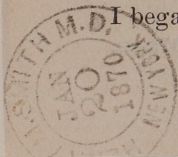
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Dr. Ormes was, at the time of his death, and for many years had been, president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, was one of the physicians from western New York who assisted to reorganize the State society in 1861, and in which he was a permanent member at his decease; was a member of the new Homœopathic Medical Society of Western New York and a "senior" in the American Institute of Homœopathy, he having been elected a member in 1856. In all of these societies he occupied a prominent place and in all was the frequent recipient of positions of responsibility and of honor. It will thus be seen that Dr. Ormes was gathered "like a shock of corn, fully ripe."

Few physicians have acquired as extensive and enviable a reputation, and none will be more missed by the profession, for those genial and excellent qualities of manhood which shed an additional lustre upon the achievements of an intellectual life.

A. I. H. 1888

My full name is *Corwin Ormes*
 I graduated at *Earlston* Medical College, in the year *1832*
 My present address is *Jamestown* county of *Chautauqua*
 State of *New York* where I have resided since *1863*
 Previous to that time I practised in *Panama*
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1846* at *Panama N.Y.*





CORNELIUS ORMES, M. D.

OBITUARY.

[See Frontispiece.]

At Jamestown, N. Y., April 20, 1886, CORNELIUS ORMES, M. D., aged seventy-nine years.

Dr. Cornelius Ormes was born at West Haven, Vermont, August 4, 1807, of most excellent New England parentage. After receiving a thorough academical education, he entered upon the study of medicine with Prof. Theodore Woodward—at that time the most noted surgeon of the Eastern States, and received the degree of M. D. from Castleton Medical College in 1832. After practicing for a time in partnership with his preceptor, he removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and opened an office in Panama, February 13, 1833.

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A. S. C.

Phys & Surgs Inves. June 1886

ORWIG, JAMES BELL

JAMES BELL ORWIG, Cleveland, Ohio, who holds the degree in medicine of two distinct institutions of medical instruction, was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1874, and is the son of James Bell Orwig and Alice M. Edwards, his wife. His earlier education was acquired in the Titusville public schools, and his medical education in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated, M. D., in April, 1899, and also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cleveland, where he came to the degree in May, 1903. In 1902-1903 Dr. Orwig took special post-graduate courses of study. He has been engaged in practice since 1899, and in connection therewith has served as assistant physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary. He married, March 14, 1900, Jannette A. Orr, by whom he has one son—John Scott Orwig.

King Vol 1V

OSBORN, HOMER W

HOMER W. OSBORN, Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Ashtabula in that state, born February 27, 1843, son of the late Sylvester Webster Osborn and Julia Mehitabel Gardner, his wife, and is of American descent. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools, his secondary educa-

tion in Kingsville Academy, and his medical education in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, where he graduated in 1871. Since that time Dr. Osborn has engaged in general practice, giving little attention to matters outside of his profession. He is a member of various homœopathic societies and social clubs, among the latter being the University and Roadside clubs. In 1872 Dr. Osborn married Mary E. King.

~~King~~ Vol 1V

OSBORN, JAMES A

In the spring of 1875, J. A. Osborn, M.D., a graduate of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, came to Milton and opened an office; he has a fine and steadily increasing practice.

**JAMES A. OSBORN,
DOCTOR AND LAWYER
DIES AT HOME HERE**

Was Admitted to Bar in Washington.

Afterward Studied Medicine and

Began Practice in Milton

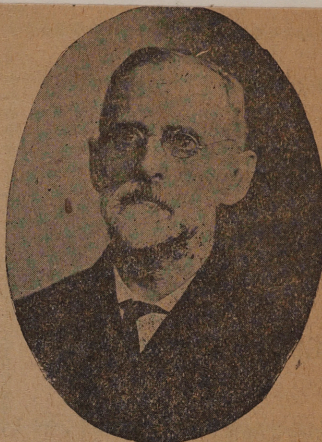
July 22 1913

Dr. James A. Osborn, who for the past thirty-five years has been one of Milton's leading physicians, died at his home on South Front street this afternoon a few minutes before one o'clock. Death was due to heart disease from which Dr. Osborn has been suffering for many years. He has been in failing health for more than a year, and during the past several weeks his condition has been critical.

Dr. Osborn was born in Philadelphia August 16, 1840. He received his education there and while still a young man he went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed as a bank-note printer in the United States Treasury Department.

He read law at Columbia University, graduated in 1868 and was admitted to the Washington bar, but never practiced.

In 1870 he was married to Miss Jennie Smith of Washington, who died two years later. Dr. Osborn then re-



Dr. James A. Osborn

turned to Philadelphia to read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Seth Pancoast. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1875, shortly after which he moved to Milton, where he has since resided.

He married Anna H. Barnitz of York in 1884. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Harry J. of St. Louis; Herbert M. of Washington; one sister, Dr. Mary Eckstein, and two brothers, Orson of Philadelphia and Joseph of Newport, Va.

Dr. Osborn was a member of Milton Council of Royal Arcanum, Milton Lodge No. 256, F. and A. M., Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State Branch National Conservation Association.

The funeral will take place Thursday. Services will be held at the home. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Milton, Pa., 7/23/1913.

Secretary Hahnemann Medical College,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

I regret to announce the death of my father, Dr. James A. Osborn who passed away at his home in Milton Monday last.

As my father was a graduate of Hahnemann College of Phila. of the Class of 1875 and has practiced in Milton ever since, I advise you of his decease for your information and records.

Very truly yours,
Harry Osborn.

OBITUARIES

DR. JAMES A. OSBORNE

Milton, Pa., July 22.—Dr. James A. Osborn, seventy-three years old, for thirty-five years a leading practitioner here, died to-day of heart disease.

He was graduated from Columbia University as a lawyer, in 1868, and practiced law at Washington, D. C. In 1875 he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, and shortly afterwards moved here.

OSTERLIN, CHARLES

DR. CHAS. OESTERLIN, died at Findlay, O., January 18, from paralysis, aged 82 years. Dr. Oesterlin was the oldest practicing homœopathic physician in Ohio, and one of the pioneer homœopaths of that state. He was a man of fine education, of high attainments, and one who had made an enviable reputation in his profession. To him belongs the fame of having been the discoverer of natural gas at Findlay.

Med Era Mar 1889

Cincinnati Ohio May 22nd / 67

To the committee of Arrangements of the
American Institute of Homoeopathy
Gentlemen I write

to acknowledge the receipt of your
Circular and give the information
required

Charles Osterlin M.D. a German came
to this place an Allopathic Physician
Thirty two years ago embraced Homoeo-
pathy Twenty five years ago has since
obtained a Diploma from the Cleveland
Homoeopathic College.

Wm M Detwiler M.D. a graduate of
the Cleveland Homoeopathic College
has been engaged in the practice of
Medicine & Surgery Six years

Yours Respectfully
Osterlin and Detwiler

OSTRANDER, JASPER ANNIS

JASPER ANNIS OSTRANDER, M.D.,

SUISUM, CAL.

Dr. Ostrander was elected a member of the Institute at its last meeting, Atlantic City, 1899. He was born at Snelling, Merced County, Cal., in 1855, graduated from the Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco, in 1888. He died in Oakland, Cal., where he had gone a few months before his death on account of ill health, January 22, 1900, leaving a widow and three children.

A I H 1900

OSTRANDER, L B

Name in full

L B Ostrander

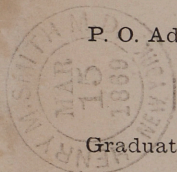
P. O. Address in full

Clinton City Clinton Co Ia

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Rush Medical College

*I have practiced Homoeopathy for Chicago Ill
17 years in Iowa*





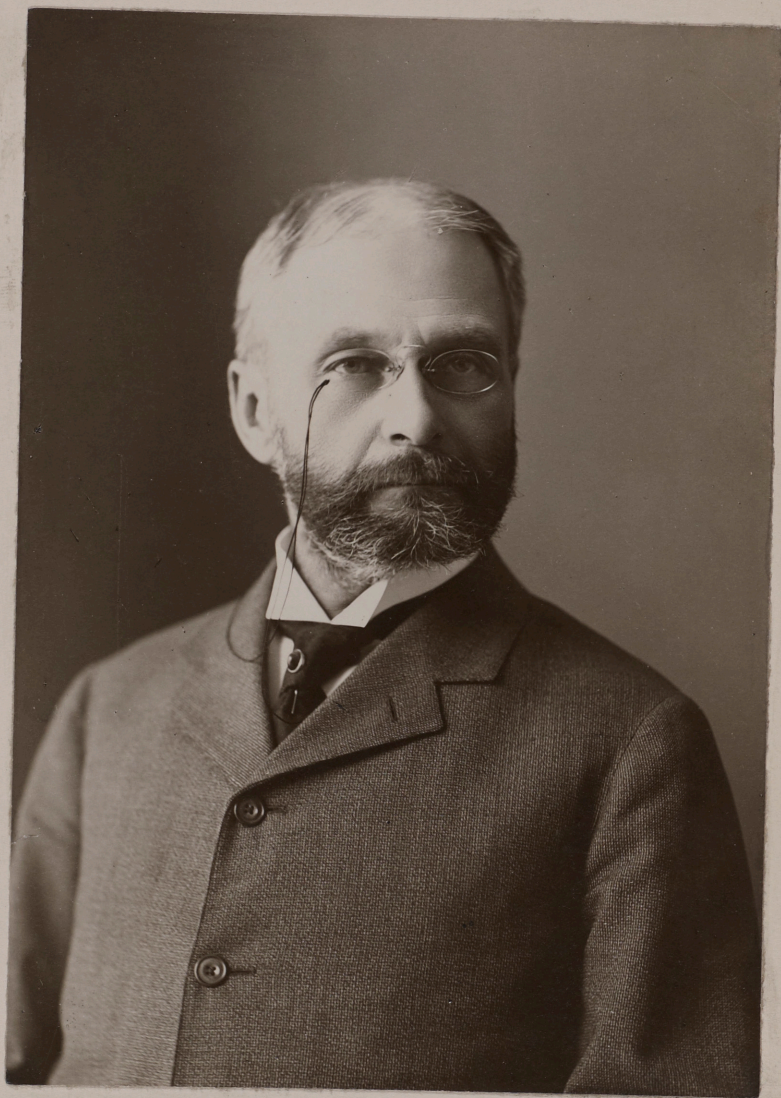
STRANDER, WALTER MCJ.,

M. D., of Pittston, Pa., was born in New Brunswick, N. J., August 4th, 1839. His mother was Mrs. Julia Ann Ostrander, and he is the grandson of Peter Van Loon, who, emigrating from Holland to America, located with others of Knickerbocker fame at Albany, N. Y. Up to his fifteenth year, he was educated at the day schools in Albany, and then completed his English education at Carlisle Seminary, Schoharie county, N. Y., Woodbridge, N. J., and Stamford, Conn. After leaving school, he went to New York city, and entered the mercantile business, and in a short time the drug business. He then removed to Phila-

delphia, where he became a dentist, having studied under Drs. David H. Goodwillie, and J. Warner Knox.

After a few years of practice, he commenced the study of medicine, and, being duly prepared, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1864. This last step was taken for the purpose of becoming a better dentist; since his graduation he has confined himself wholly to the practice of dentistry, with the exception of consultations and an office practice. From Pennsylvania he went to New York, from thence to Danville, Pa., and then removed to Pittston, Pa., where he now resides.

OSTROM, HOMER I



OSTROM, HOMER IRWIN

HOMER IRWIN OSTROM, New York city, New York, born Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., February 16, 1852; graduated from New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1873; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Obstetrical Society and the British Gynecological Society; fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

OSTROM, JOSHUA W

Dr. Joshua W. Ostrom.

Dr. Joshua Ward Ostrom, for fifty years a practicing physician of Goshen, N. Y., and widely known throughout the State, died recently at his home, Lake Station, aged eighty-seven. He was prominent in establishing the Homœopathic State Hospital in Middletown, N. Y., and was a member of the first Board of Trustees. He was the father of Dr. Homer I. Ostrom, of New York City.

Cent'y Oct. 1 1902

OTT, CHARLES

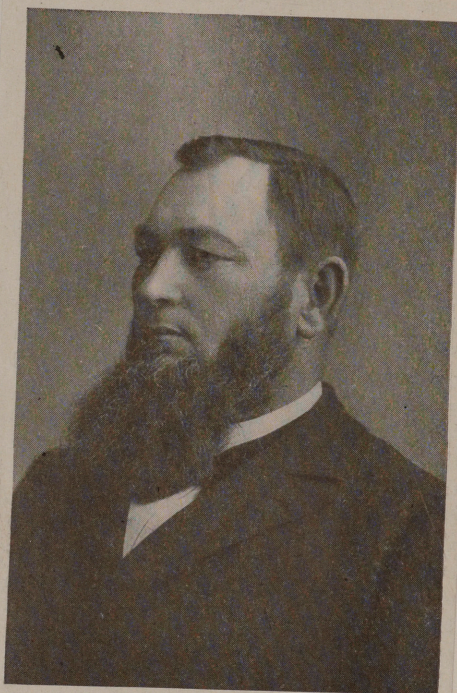
CHARLES OTT, Kansas City, Kansas, professor of physiological materia medica and dermatology, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, president of the board of directors of that institution of medical learning, editor "Medical Forum," and former editor of "Medical Arena," is a native of Hermann, Missouri, born June 9, 1851, son of Jacob Ott and Henrietta Hoffmann, his wife. Dr. Ott acquired his higher education in the Central Wesleyan College, whose degree, A. M. (pro merito) 1888, he holds. He was educated in medicine in Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri, where he graduated M. D., 1895. However, he began practice in 1879, under the license of the Kansas state board of

medical examiners, at Wathena, Kansas, removed thence to Junction City, where he lived until 1890. He then located in St. Joseph, Missouri, but was not actively engaged in practice there. Since 1895 he has lived in Kansas City, Kansas, and has been an active figure in professional circles, in general practice, in the schools of medical instruction, and also in the field of journalism. His hospital and college connections

include appointment to the staff of Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas; the professorship of dermatology and clinical medicine, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College and its predecessor institutions. His other professional connections include that of president of the board of directors, Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College; medical examiner for the German Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and for the Loyal Mystic Legion; the

associate editorship of "Medical Arena," 1901-1903, and editorship of "Medical Forum," since 1903. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas and of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Ott married (first) July 30, 1874, Louisa Horstmann, who died March 15, 1893, leaving children: Edward Henry, Charles William, Estelle and Martin Daniel Ott; married (second) October 2, 1895, Laura D. Krumme, who died April 10, 1902.

King Vol IV



Charles Ott, M.D.



Charles Ott, M.D.



OTIS, CHARLES FRANCIS

CHARLES FRANCIS OTIS, Rochester, New York, was born in that city May 27, 1860, son of Dr. Clark Otis and Mary Shedd, his wife. After finishing his early education in the common schools he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and in 1880 entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1882. For twenty years he practiced medicine at Honeoye Falls, New York, and then took a post-graduate course in New York city.

He then resumed practice in Rochester, specializing in diseases of women and children. He is a member of the Monroe County, the Western New York and the New York State Homœopathic Medical societies, and of several brotherhoods, and also has held various civil offices. He married, in 1883, Mary Ann Hutchinson. Their children are Kirke, Charles, Jr., and Donald Otis.

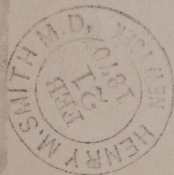
King Vol 1V

OTIS, CHARLES FRANCIS

CHARLES FRANCIS OTIS, Rochester, New York, born Rochester March 27, 1860; medical preceptor, Dr. Clark Otis (his father); graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; post-graduate course in New York Polyclinic; practice confined to diseases of women and children and chronic diseases.

OTIS, JOHN CALHOUN

My full name is *John C. Otis*
 I graduated at *N.Y. Homoeo. Medical College*, in the year *1868*
 My present address is *Hart's Village* county of *Dutchess*
 State of *New York* where I have resided since *1868*
 previous to that time I practised in
 I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1868* at *this place*



JOHN CALHOUN OTIS, Poughkeepsie, New York, was born January 4, 1847, in Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, of John H. Otis and Anna B. Bucknum, his wife. His early education was gained at the Dutchess county academy, at a private school and with tutors. He studied medicine at the University of Vermont and the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, graduating from both in 1868. He also has taken post-graduate courses in New York city and in European schools of medicine. From 1868 until 1872 he practiced

medicine at Millbrook, New York, but since January 1st of the latter year he has practiced in Poughkeepsie. He was surgeon to the Twenty-first regiment, N. G. S., N. Y., until its disbandment. He is a member and for most of the time during thirteen years has been vice-president of the Poughkeepsie board of health. He also is officially connected with several banks, hospitals, and Christ Church, Poughkeepsie. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the New York State and the Dutchess County Homoeopathic Medical Societies, and is president of the Tri-county Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Knights of Pythias, the Dutchess County Horticultural Society, the Amrita Club, Lincoln Club, and also the New England Society, claim him as a member. He married, October 6, 1870, Katherine A. Haviland. Their children are Annie (deceased) and John Haviland Otis, M. D.

King Vol 1V

OTIS, JOHN HAVILAND

Chironian Aug 1907

Dr. John Haviland Otis, of Poughkeepsie, son of Dr. John C. Otis, of the same city, class of '68, and first vice-president-elect of Alma Mater's alumni association, died at his home on June 30, 1907, of heart disease. Dr. Otis was one of the most promising physicians of Poughkeepsie, and was engaged in practice with his father. He was educated at private schools and at Riverview Military Academy, of whose alumni association he was first vice-president. His medical education was received at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1892. He was commissioner of public charities and doctor to the almshouse in Poughkeepsie for several years, and was a member of the Dutchess County Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Otis was especially skillful in the treatment of children. He was 36 years old when he died, leaving a widow and three children.

JOHN HAVILAND OTIS, Poughkeepsie, New York, was born in Millbrook, New York, July 27, 1871, son of Dr. John C. Otis and Katherine Haviland Otis. Leaving the military academy at Poughkeepsie in 1889, he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated M. D. in 1892. Since graduation he has practiced in Poughkeepsie in association with his father, and also during the interim has attended clinics at the New York Post-Graduate School

of Medicine. He has acted as visiting physician to the City Home at Poughkeepsie, and is chairman of the board of visiting physicians to the Old Ladies' Home. He is a member and president of the Dutchess County Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Counties Society. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, a member of the Amrita Club, Dutchess County Golf and Country Club, the Lincoln Club and the New England Society. He married, October 24, 1895, Louise Smith. They have three children, Anna, John and Katherine Otis.

King Vol 1V

OTIS, JOHN HAVILAND

OTTOFY. LADISLAUS MICHAEL

OTTOFY, LADISLAUS MICHAEL, M. D., was born at Budapest, Hungary, March 11, 1865.

He came to the United States with his parents, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, on the ninth anniversary of his birth.

He received a common public-school education and studied the rudiments of medicine with his father, Dr. Leopold Ottofy, and later (in 1883) with Dr. H. J. Dionysius, receiving some additional special training in dental surgery from his brother, Dr. Louis Ottofy, of Chicago.

He attended two terms at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, receiving the degree of M.D. March 15, 1888.

Dr. Ottofy is now practicing at 6713 Manchester Road, St. Louis, Missouri. He is a member of the St. Louis Society of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons; of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

LADISLAUS MICHAEL OTTOFY, born in Budapesth, Austro-Hungary, March 11, 1865; attended schools in Budapesth, Cincinnati and St. Louis to 1883, and from 1883 to 1885 studied under private tutors; graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1888; practiced in St. Louis, 1888-91; in Los Angeles, Cal., 1891-92, and again in St. Louis since 1892.



UTWATER, JOHN, M. D., of Saranac, Mich., was born October 22d, 1842, in Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y. The son of a farmer, his early years were spent upon a farm and in a district school, until, at the age of sixteen, he entered the Wilson Collegiate Institute. There he continued and prosecuted his studies for two terms. In 1860, he removed with his father's family to Michigan, and settled in Portland, Ionia county. Having from an early age paid great attention to religious matters, he united, in 1861, with the Baptist Church, and since that time has lived a consistent and earnest Christian, not only in theory, but in practice. His conversion to homœopathy was consequent upon investigations undertaken through the failure of allopathy in his own case. Desiring to extend to others the benefits he had himself received from the practice of these doctrines, he determined to become a physician, and entering the office of Dr. J. E. Smith, he commenced the study of medicine under his direction in the spring of 1864. He afterwards attended two courses of lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O., and graduated there in the spring of 1867. The following year he married Melissa Harper, of Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y., and establishing himself in Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Mich., commenced the practice of medicine according to the homœopathic school; two years later he removed to Saranac. He has never fully recovered his health, a circumstance that has prevented him from making the progress in medical science that some of his colleagues have done. This has proved a source of great regret to him, but he has cheerfully submitted to circumstances, endeavoring to extend his sphere of usefulness as far as possible.

Name in full

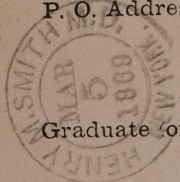
John Outwater

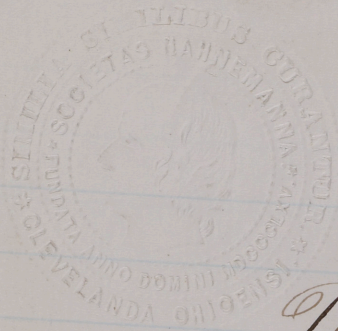
P. O. Address in full

Gonzville Hillsdale Co Mich

Graduate or Licentiate of

Western Horn. College
Cleveland Ohio





Portland June Co. Mich.
May 22, 1867

Committee of Arrangements
American Institute of Hom. }

Your circular
is recd. and according to request
I send you my name and address
in full

Yours very truly
John Cutwater M.D.

OVERPECK, JAMES WARREN

JAMES WARREN OVERPECK, Hamilton, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 3, 1850, son of David and Rachel (Warwick) Overpeck. He is of Dutch descent in the paternal line, the name being spelled originally Overbeck, and of English in the maternal line. He attended the public schools, was a student in Starr's Institute, near Hamilton, Ohio, from 1866 to 1869, and won his M. D. degree by graduation from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882. He engaged in general practice at La Crosse, Wisconsin, from 1882 to 1888, and since that time in Hamilton, Ohio. He held the chair of physiology in Pulte Medical College from 1889 to 1894, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœ-

opathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio and the Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Society. He was married in 1887.

King Vol 1V

OWEN, CHARLES SYLVESTER

CHARLES SYLVESTER OWEN, M. D.

Dr. Owen was born in Marion County, Ohio, July 29, 1858; he attended the public schools and the University at Delaware, Ohio, graduating thence in 1880; he read medicine with Dr. E. Beckwith, of Delaware, for one year; he graduated from the Chicago Homœopathic College in 1883, and served as Interne in the Hospital for one year; in May, 1884, he was married to

Miss Mary L. Murray, of Martinsburg, Ohio, and practiced the following winter in Watseka, Ill.; in April, 1885, he settled in Wheaton, Ill., where he lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 27, 1903, in the Cook County Hospital as the result of injuries in the Iroquois Theatre, where perished not only his family, consisting of his wife and one son, but also nine others in his party, mostly relatives from Ohio.

Dr. Owen was an active citizen, holding the office of Alderman, that of Trustee and Treasurer of the Adams Memorial Library, Director of the Gary Wheaton Bank, and Trustee and Keeper of the Records of Gary Memorial church; he was a member of the Methodist church, and a Mason; he was a member of the Illinois State Society, and of the Institute, which he joined in 1893.

Am Inst Hom 1904

Dr. Charles S. Owen.

Dr. Charles S. Owen, a homœopathic physician and one of the most prominent men in Wheaton, died January 3d at the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital from injuries sustained at the Iroquois fire. On Christmas day Dr. Owen held a family reunion, and eight relatives came from Ohio to spend the holiday week. Wednesday a theatre party was arranged, and twelve seats were secured at the Iroquois in the front row of the first balcony. Out of the entire party of twelve Dr. Owen was the only one to escape, but the injuries received resulted fatally. He was a graduate of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College of the class of 1883.

Med Century Feb 1904

OWEN, ELBERT I

OWEN.—On Friday, June 23d, 1882, Mr. Elbert I. Owen, son of Dr. Reuben Owen, of Philadelphia, and a student of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, was drowned in Chester Creek, Chester, Pa. In company with Mr. Maddux, a fellow-student, he had entered the water for a bath, and being unable to swim, lost his life, his companion making a narrow escape. Mr. Owen was a young man of excellent character, and of great promise, and his death has brought sorrow to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His funeral was largely attended, there being present at the services several clergymen of the M. E. Church, a large delegation from the class of Hahnemann Medical College, and representatives of the Faculty.

Hahn Mo Aug 1882

OWEN, MAHALA

Name in full

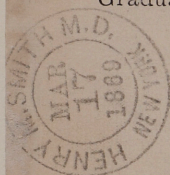
Mahala Owen

P. O. Address in full

Clyde Sandusky Co
Ohio

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Practd 18 years





R. Owen

Antrekin & Co. 1313 & 1315 COLUMBIA AV. Philadelphia, Pa.



WENS, WILLIAM, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., was born April 24th, 1823, of American parents. His education was acquired during the intervals of labor. In 1843, he entered the Literary Department of Woodward College at Cincinnati, in which he continued till 1846, when he entered a drug store as assistant. He volunteered at the commencement of the Mexican war, and was present at most of the battles of that conflict. At the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati, re-entered the drug store, at the same time attending lectures till he graduated in 1849. In the autumn he commenced the practice of homœopathy, and was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the institute. He was afterwards appointed to a similar position in the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland, O. Whilst there he went through a full course of lectures, and returned to Cincinnati in 1852, resuming his practice. In 1855, he took charge of a water-cure establishment at Granville, O.; but at the end of two years, finding it a financial failure, he removed it to Yellow Springs, O., where he continued eighteen months, returning to Cincinnati in November, 1858.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the late war, he aided in raising a company of cavalry, and was appointed its first lieutenant. He went through the whole of the war, occupying at various times different positions. At first he was lieutenant; at another time we find him detailed in charge of the sick and wounded, Acting Assistant Surgeon and Acting Assistant Quartermaster; and in July, 1863, he received his commission as Captain.

In all these various posts he had numerous and favorable opportunities of perfecting himself in the study and practice of surgery, which he has since well known how to turn to account.

At the close of the war he went to Washington to settle the accounts of the various offices he had held. After performing which duty he returned to Cincinnati to recommence his practice, greatly enriched by the army and hospital experience he had acquired during the protracted struggle.

On May 12th, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Wilcox, of Cincinnati.

On June 1st, 1865, he was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions for Hamilton county, holding that position for four years. He was also appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Pulte Medical College, which position he now holds. His practice has rapidly increased since his return from the army, and is now one of the largest in Cincinnati.

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D.,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio. Among those who were elected members of the Institute in 1865, the first meeting after the interregnum caused by the civil war, there was none who became more prominent than Dr. Owens. Serving on committees and bureaus, always ready with his reports, prompt in his attendance at the meetings, taking an active part in the discussions, he was a figure well known to most of the members. Besides taking active part in various other societies of which he was a member, presenting papers, etc., he has contributed much to our periodical literature, including several valuable provings.

Dr. Owens was the son of John and Elizabeth Beaver Owens, the former, born in Wales, came to this country when two years old, and the latter was a native of Pennsylvania. He was one of a family of nine sons and four daughters, and was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 24th, 1823. His early education was of the most meagre character, he being obliged to relinquish his studies during the winter months owing to the heavy snow storms and the distance of his school from his home. His desire for acquiring knowledge was partially met by reading all the books in his father's house and such as he could ~~procure~~ obtain from the neighbors, the reading of which developed in him a fondness for travel and he left home with an invalid army-officer with whom he spent two years visiting Florida, the West Indies and South America. Returning to Cincinnati, he worked at the cooper's trade, devoting a portion of his time to study, and later, in the spring of 1843, entered Woodward College, attending recitations part of the day, until 1846 when he obtained a position as an assistant in a drug store.

The Mexican war breaking out in that year, he enlisted in the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged as hospital steward in nearly all the important battles under General Taylor. Being mustered out of service, he returned to Cincinnati and resumed his position in the drug store, where he remained until 1849, when he graduated at the Eclectic Medical College, in which he was Demonstrator of Anatomy the two following years. In 1851 he accepted a similar position in the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland, and attended a course of lectures upon homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He returned in the spring of 1852 to Cincinnati, and entered upon the practice of Homœopathy. In 1855 he became interested in a water-cure establishment at Granville, O., which did not prove a success, and engaged in a similar undertaking with similar results at Yellow Springs, and returned to Cincinnati in November, 1858. In 1861 at the outbreak of the Rebellion, his circumstances not having brightened, he organized two companies for the war, one of cavalry, the other of infantry; the former was accepted, and he was commissioned as lieutenant, afterward becoming captain, his company being attached to the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. His company rendered important service at the battle of Shiloh, and on two occasions he assisted in cutting railroad communication in the rear of the Confederates, resulting in the capture of Corinth. He was assigned to look after the sick and wounded, took part under General Sheridan in the pursuit of the rebels to Boonville, was detailed to the charge of a cavalry field-hospital, occupied a conspicuous position in the field during the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and on an expedition into northern Alabama in December, 1862, a battalion of raw Alabama recruits being without a commander, he was ordered to assume command, and his conduct was highly commended in special order. He participated in all the battles around Chattanooga, was with General Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and at Cherokee, Ala., October 20, 1863, headed a cavalry charge, in which he narrowly escaped death in a pistol encounter with Colonel Forest, who was taken prisoner. On being mustered out as captain on the expiration of his term of enlistment, he rejoined the army as acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. General Hospital, taking charge of No. 16 at Nashville, where he considerably lessened the death-rate, for which he was personally complimented by the medical inspector.

At the close of the war Dr. Owens returned to Cincinnati, and resumed practice. He was one of the founders of the Pulte Medical College, and for several sessions, beginning with the first in 1872, occupied the Chair of Anatomy, was afterward Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Materia Medica, holding the position of Emeritus at the time of his death. He married Miss Sarah E. Wilcox, of Cincinnati, May 12, 1853, by whom he had six children, four girls and two boys, a girl and boy dying in infancy; the second son, a member of the Institute, died in 1891. Dr. Owens had been troubled with cystitis for several months, and in the latter part of last November arrived in Los Angeles, Cal., on a visit to his brother, Dr. James B. Owens. He was much exhausted by the journey, in a few days passed into a collapse, and died December 15, 1897.

a. I. H. 1898

OWENS, WILLIAM

Name (in full) *William Owens*Date and Place of Birth *April 24th 1828 Warren O.*

If Graduate in Liberal Arts.....

Medical Studies.....

a. Name and Residence of preceptor.

B. L. Hill Cincinnati Ohio

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

*Z. M. Institute Cincinnati O
1845-46, 47, 48, 49, Cleveland, O 1851 & 52*

c. College and Date of Diploma.

Z. M. Institute Cincinnati O, March 1849

Places and Dates of Practice.

*Cincinnati, O 1849 to 61 - A. A. Surg. U.S.A.,
from 1861 to 1865 - Cincinnati from
1865 to 1887.*

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or reports written, or special work done

*A. A. Surg. U.S.A. from 1861 to 1865 -
Examining Surg. for Pensions from
1865 to 1869 Cincinnati, O
prof. Mat Med & Genl Therapeutics in
the Medical College from
1872 to 1884*

(OVER)

Is a member of Am. Inst.
of Homoeopathy 1866 - Ohio
State Hom. medical society
and has furnished numerous
papers for Societies & Journals

OWENS, WILLIAM

Aron Dale

April 11th '98

Dr. William A. Goshen

Dear Sir

Have just
returned from a trip, and
find your note requesting
some information of
McLure's life &c.

Am sorry I can not give
you exact dates, but will
refer you to "Prominent Men
of Ohio" a copy of which
you will find at the Doctor's

OWENS, WILLIAM

old office #400 West 7th St.

If you do not find what you want there, I am sure Mrs. Arnold will be glad to furnish you with any dates, or points in his life which may be lacking.

Her address is #99 Maryland Ave. Pasadena Cal. - she will be there until about the first of May, when she will return here.

Very Truly Yours

Lulu Parker Foster

20 a member
of Homestead

525 S. Broadway

Los Angeles Cal May 5th /98

MAY 12 1898

Henry M. Smith M. D.
New York. }

Dear Doctor,

Your favor Recd. In
reply would say.

My Brother, Dr Wm Owens, came here
or Nov 27th 1897. He had been suffering
with "Cystitis" since June last & was
very much reduced & exhausted from his
long journey. he passed into a Collapse
in a few days, without any reaction.
& from which he passed off on Dec 15th—

His Father's name was, John Owens. he
born in Wales & came to this country
when two years old. His Mother's name
was Elizabeth Beaver, born in Pa.
to them was born 13 children. 9 Sons
& 4 daughters. 7 Sons & 2 daughters grew
to man & woman hood. 4 Sons & two
daughters still survive. the oldest being

now about 77 years of age.

Mr. was born in Trumbull Co Ohio. He left home when a boy of 14 years & educated himself by his own efforts. He was a self-made man & what he was or has attained, was done through his own perseverance & ambition.

A sketch of his life is published in the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy" of San Francisco. Feb Number. I have sent for an extra copy & when it comes I will send it to you.

From these statements I hope you can obtain what you need to make up your report. If anything further I can do for you please let me know.

Fraternally

J. B. Owens M. D.

Would you be so kind as to send me a copy of report of the American Institute when published

4

Life of Dr. Wm. Owens

From History of Cincinnati & Hamilton County

Owens M. D., late professor of Materia Medica & therapeutics in the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 24, 1823. His parents were natives of this country.

His early education was of the most meager character, as he was obliged to discontinue his studies during the winter months on account of the distance from the school from his home, and the prevalence of heavy snowstorms. Yet he satisfied his cravings for knowledge by reading all the books belonging to his father, or which he could borrow from the neighbors. His course of reading developed in him a fondness for travel, and he subsequently left home with an invalid army officer with whom he spent two years in visiting Florida, the West Indies and South America. After this he returned to Cincinnati and applied himself to the cooper trade devoting a portion of his time to study. In the spring of 1843 he entered Woodward College, attending the recitations during half the day, until the spring of 1846, when an opportunity was given him to enter a drug store as an assistant.

In May of that year the Mexican war broke out, and he then enlisted in the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, commanded by B. Armstrong. During the conflict he was engaged in nearly all of the more important battles under Gen. Taylor, as hospital steward. Upon being mustered out of service, he returned to Cincinnati and resumed his former position in the drug store, where he remained until 1849, the date of his graduation in medicine. He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College, and retained that position during the following two years. In the ensuing year he accepted the same position in the Western College of Homoeopathy at Cleveland, Ohio, and while filling it attended a full course of lectures upon the Homoeo-



THE DOCTOR:—
Never, in the history of Homoeopathy, has
the time been left for those matters wh
owe a duty to those who have been our
and our enemies, and all those who
sacrificing and triumphant labors of him
seen.
The profession of this country have felt,
for the memory of their great master, sho
ow, the permanency of their faith, the en
a protecting and carrying on the work of
Those who were appointed by our gre
pathy, to have in charge this work, after
your ardent devotion to the cause, and y
mission) were the most suitable person
are territory.
Will you allow me to offer a few suggestio
in the accomplishment of this project?
I trust you realize its importance, and tha
is through hand to hand work, by p
on; but, every man, woman and child wh
as, should be made to feel that it is the hig
king. None so qualified as those who, ju
d thankful hearts upon him who has been
the time that they may be most easily app
kindness to him who made it possible to
in attempting the work throughout your S
rough your intimate personal knowledge o
and your forces and so formulate your pla
and this matter brought to a happy ter
Many hands make light work"; and, what
for the many.
Remember that the united pledges of o
ber also, if each one practicing within our
Dollars (\$10) to be raised throughout his o
obligations promptly met. Those already
believe there are many who, if the mat
most glorious work, and esteem it a pleasur
move. He who gives willingly, gladly, se
wishes his gift.
Please let me hear from you promptly and
I know that, it should to shoulder and
consummation: place before the world an
re which, from our hearts, we believe to be
can being
If you desire material in the way of envelop
quest will be promptly met.
With earnest wish and confident hope that y
ty, I am

pathic materia medica & therapeutics. In the spring of 1852 he again returned to Cincinnati and there resumed his professional labors. In the Autumn of 1855 he purchased an interest in a Water Cure establishment at Granville, Ohio, but at the expiration of two years it proved to be a financial failure. He then moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and there embarked in the same business at the end of 18 months finding he had lost all the money invested by him in the business. In November 1858, he returned to Cincinnati hoping to retrieve his wasted fortunes. In the spring of 1861 after the lapse of two years and six months, his circumstances were not less straitened and, on the out-break of the Southern rebellion, he assisted in organizing two companies for the war. One of infantry could not be accepted, the other was attached to the Fifth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, in which company he accepted a commission as first-lieutenant. As first-lieutenant and subsequently captain, his record was wholly honorable. As acting assistant surgeon, acting assistant-quartermaster, and acting assistant commissary, his accounts were always found to be correct. At the battle of Shiloh his company was detailed to watch the confederate movements on the Federal right flank; on two occasions he assisted in cutting off railroad communications in the rear of the Rebel Army at Corinth, causing the enemy to abandon that stronghold. Later he was assigned to look after the sick and wounded. He took part under Gen. Phil Sheridan in the pursuit of the Confederate troops to Booneville. After the capture of Corinth, he was detailed to the surgical charge of the sick and wounded of a cavalry field hospital

in that place, and retained his position there until he was commissioned Captain about 15 months later. During the battle of Iuka and Corinth, he occupied a conspicuous position in the field. During an expedition into North Alabama in Dec. 1862, a battalion of raw recruits, known as the First Alabama Cavalry, was found to be without a commander, and he was ordered to assume command of this undrilled rabble. On the termination of the Campaign, Col. Sweeney issued a special order, commending the gallantry displayed by our subject in dislodging the command of Gen. Boddy from a stronghold at Blue Springs and subsequent pursuit in which these undisciplined men captured a large number of prisoners, among who were several officers. He participated in all the battles around Chattanooga and was with Sherman's command in his march through Georgia, and at the capture of Atlanta. At Cherokee, Ala., Oct 20, 1863, he commanded a cavalry charge made upon Col. Forrest's forces, driving them from the field in which he narrowly escaped death in a pistol encounter with Col. Forrest who was shot through the thigh, and was subsequently captured. When the period of enlistment of his regiment expired, our subject was mustered out as Captain and at once rejoined the army as acting assistant-surgeon of the United States General Hospital; later was ordered to Nashville, and took charge of branch No. 16 United States Hospital, where, out of 250 beds, the death rate had averages from 8 to 10 per diem. Under his management the death rate lessened wonderfully. Dr. John McGirr, medical inspector, sending him a letter personally complimenting him on the result attained. After the close of the war Dr. Owens returned to Cincinnati, occupied the chair of anatomy in that institution two years, and subsequently was assigned to that of materia medica and Therapeutics, which he still retains. After the close of the 3rd term of lectures he was appointed dean of the Faculty, which position he occupied during the two most successful years of the college existence. In June 1865, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensioners of Hamilton Co., and

held the office 4 years. He is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, of the State Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of the Cincinnati Homoeopathic Medical Society, of the Society of Natural History, consulting physician to the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children and of other organizations of a scientific, literary, or social character. He has written numerous articles for homoeopathic Journals, and is now a regular contributor to several medical Journals. He is to-day one of the most energetic and able defenders of Homoeopathy in the State of Ohio and elsewhere.

Dr. Owens was married May 12, 1853 to Sarah E. Wilcox of Cincinnati, by whom he had six children, two of whom, Harry and Gertrude, died in infancy; the other children were: Anna, born Sept 20, 1854, married R. W. Ransom, assistant-editor of the Chicago Tribune; William, Jr., a physician, born, April 23, 1857, married Miss Lulu Parker, of Home City and died May 9, 1891; Mary E., born Dec. 23, 1859, married Samuel C. Hooker, of London, now chief chemist Harrison's sugar refinery, of Philadelphia; Edith, born Dec. 12, 1867, married B. S. Rozelle, a clerk in the "Big Four" railroad office. The family are Unitarian in their religious belief; politically, the Doctor is a Republican.

OWENS, WILLIAM

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
N. W. COR. SEVENTH AND JOHN STS.

WM. OWENS, SR., M. D.

CHAS. B. WALTON, M. D.

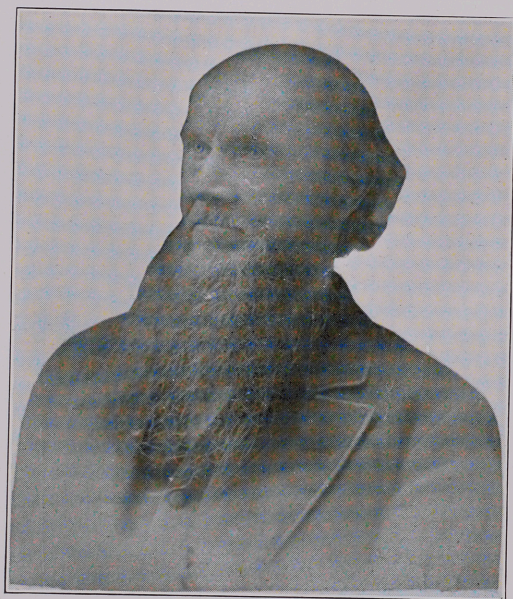
WM. OWENS, JR., M. D.

L. L. Bradford
Dean Sir

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 9, 1891

Enclosed please find 26 cents
postage stamps for which please send me
"chronograph or stamp."

And oblige yours truly
Wm. Owens



William Clevens, M.D.

WILLIAM OWENS, JR., M.D.

Was the son of our worthy fellow-member, Dr. William Owens. He was born April 23, 1857, in Granville, Ohio, where his parents were temporarily visiting. In the following year they returned to Cincinnati, where William spent his childhood and received a good common school education. He early showed a fondness for civil engineering and devoted several years to its study. He was one of the engineers engaged in the survey and construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. He graduated at the Pulte Medical College in 1877, having attended four full courses in it. He was appointed demonstrator and went into practice with his father, making a specialty of surgery. In the winter of 1880 he was appointed surgeon of a railroad in United States of Colombia with headquarters at Ruerto Berrio, United States of Colombia about six hundred miles from the mouth of the Magdalena river. He remained here about two years, when failing health obliged him to resign his position, and he returned to Cincinnati. He attended a course of lectures at the New York Homoeopathic College and resumed practice with his father. He was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Pulte College, which position he held until 1884, when ill-health again obliged him to resign. He remained with his father, however, until July, 1886, when he went to California. During a residence of two and a half years in this State his health improved and he returned to Cincinnati. In December, 1890, he had an attack of "la grippe," recovered, suffered a relapse and returned to the mild climate of California, but did not derive the benefit anticipated. He died at Los Angeles, May 9, 1891. He was married to Lulu Parker, of Home City, in 1883. She survives him. He had no children. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1878, but was able to attend only a few meetings.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

DR. WILLIAM OWENS, JR., at the age of thirty-four. Dr. Owens, the son of Dr. William Owens, of Cincinnati, O., died May 9, 1891, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Med Era

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July

1891

Dr. Wm. Owens, Jr., was a resident of Cincinnati. A severe attack of influenza, from which he suffered last winter, left him in impaired health, and led to his early death. Dr. Owens had been very successful in his professional career, and occupied various positions

of responsibility. His loss will be keenly felt by the medical fraternity of his native city.

Dr. Wm. Owens, Jr.,

A graduate of Pulte Medical College in the Class of 1878, and formerly Professor of Anatomy in the same, died May 9, 1891.

Dr. Owens contracted a severe cold last winter, which left him with some bronchial irritation, and a recent attack of *la grippe* so prostrated him that he was persuaded to give up practice and seek rest and health in the more genial climate of Los Angeles, Cal. Early in May an unfavorable turn in his illness occurred, and his wife and father were summoned to his side. Comforted by the sight of those he loved he quietly passed away on the morning of May 9th.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, which he helped to organize, his colleagues adopted the following resolutions of respect and condolence:

WHEREAS, In the natural course of human events our friend and co-laborer, Dr. William Owens, Jr., has been called upon to pay the last great debt we owe to nature;

Resolved, That in his demise the profession has lost a faithful and painstaking member, and the community a skillful and devoted benefactor.

Resolved, That whilst we regret his death in the years of brightest manhood, when life's work yields its greatest promise, we bow to the inevitable, and recognize the workings of the inscrutable.

Resolved, That in this hour of deepest affliction the family of our friend be tendered our sympathy, and that these resolutions be printed as a tribute to his memory and sent to the profession through the medium of the journalistic press.

CINCINNATI HOMEOPATHIC LYCEUM.

Pulte Quar.

WILLIAM OWENS, JR., M.D., late professor of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O., and an active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy for fourteen years, died at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had gone in search of health, on May 9, 1891. Dr. Owens

Hahn Mo

Aug 1891

was one of the most able physicians of Cincinnati, and his death will be keenly felt by his associates. He was associated in practice with his father, William Owens, Sr.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
N. W. COR. SEVENTH AND JOHN STS.

WM. OWENS, SR., M. D.

CHAS. B. WALTON, M. D.

WM. OWENS, JR., M. D.

MAR 4 1893

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2 1893

My Dear Doctor Smith

Enclosed I send you such data as
may enable you to give a short biography of my
son Mr. Owens - A sketch was sent to

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
N. W. COR. SEVENTH AND JOHN STS.

WM. OWENS, SR., M. D.

CHAS. B. WALTON, M. D.

WM. OWENS, JR., M. D.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12 1893

My Dear Doctor Smith

Enclosed I send you "obituary" notice
and copy of resolution passed by the Cincinnati
Med. Lyceum on the occasion of the
death of Mr. Owens, Jr. M. D.

I would also state that was president
of the Schuermanian Society of J. M. College
at the time of his death

Respectfully yours
Mr. Owens

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

N. W. COR. SEVENTH AND JOHN STS.

WM. OWENS, SR., M. D.

CHAS. B. WALTON, M. D.

WM. OWENS, JR., M. D.

MAR 4 1893

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 7 1893

My Dear Doctor Smith

Enclosed I send you such data as
may enable you to give a short biography of my
son Mr. Owens - A sketch was sent to
Payne former "neurologist" in time for the
meeting in June 1891 - but by some means
it was not permitted to appear

OWENS, WILLIAM, JR

OBITUARY.—The death of Dr. William Owens, jr., late professor of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., May 9, 1891, at the residence of his uncle. During the winter the doctor had a very severe attack of la grippe, from the effects of which he never rallied. He was a young man of promise and had a wide circle of friends.

N Am J1 Hom July 1891

1.

Biographical Sketch of the life
of Wm. Owens Jr. M.D.

Sr Wm. Owens Jr. was born in which
at Grouville Ohio April 23^d educated
1857. of American parentage
His parents were then residing in the Spring
at Grouville temporarily. He is a
In 1858 they returned to the State of
Cincinnati where William
spent his childhood days, and received a good
common school education. He was early attracted to Civil
Engineering and devoted himself to its study and was one
of the Corps of Engineers who made the preliminary survey
of the Cincinnati Southern R.R. line and afterwards
spent nearly three years on section work in its
construction - He afterwards attended four full courses of
study at the University of Cincinnati and returned to Cincinnati

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1880 &
The position
Autograph
cool quarters
Columbia
out six
the month
here
two years
of joining
his position

and returned to Cincinnati

²
Medical lectures in putte
medical College from which
Institution he graduated
with high honors in the Spring
of 1877. - He immediately
accepted Demonstrator of
Anatomy in his Alma-Mater
and went into his father's office
as an assistant, giving his
attention more especially to
Surgery

In the winter of 1880 Dr
Owens was offered the position
of Surgeon, of the Antioquia
Rail Road with head quarters
at Puerto-Berrio, Columbia
South America - About six
hundred miles from the mouth
of the Magdalena River, here
he remained nearly two years
when on account of failing
health he resigned his position
and returned to Cincinnati

3

where he arrived in May 1881.
He attended a course of lectures
in the New York Her. Med. & Surg. College during the winter of 1881
and 1882. When he then joined
his father in practice and
elected professor of anatomy
in Putte Med. College, which
he retained giving great
satisfaction until the summer
of 1884 when on account
of ill health he resigned the
Chair of Anatomy but continued
his practice until July 1886.
When he visited California
hoping to regain health which
had been impaired since his
sojourn in South America.
In California he regained
in a great measure his lost
health - during two and half years
of residence there to severe
and protracted of his father

At the Institute in 1878 and

4

He returned to Cincinnati
and relieved his father of much
labor until he was quite restored.

Thereupon he opened an office
for himself - and attained
a large measure of success.

In the latter part of December
1840 Dr Owens was severely

attacked of La Grippe, After - med
much suffering and partial
restoration he resumed his

practice too early when as a
a relapse occurred - After on, but
several weeks he again sought of
the mild climate of Southern Italy.

Californian hoping to obtain a spent
relief - He died at Los - from
Angeles Cal - May 9th 1841 and

He was married to Lulu Parker of
of Home City in the summer of 1840
1843. - He left a widow but no
children.

He became a member of the
Acad. Institute in 1878 and

5
of the Ohio State Hom-med
Society in ~~1859~~, 1879:

He was well educated as a
Physician and Surgeon, but
attended but few meetings of
Institute or State Society
owing to the fact that he spent
most of his time away from
his State. He was skillful and
conscientious as a physician
and Surgeon and was
mourned by his many
patrons and professional
friends wherever known.

OWENS, WILLIAM S

Obituary.

WILLIAM S. OWENS.

DR. WILLIAM S. OWENS of Cincinnati has joined the innumerable caravan, and his works live after him. He died in California, December 15, 1897. Dr. Owens was a familiar figure in the profession. He was a faithful at-

tendant upon the various societies of his profession, notably the State and Institute; and he supplemented his attendance with prominent part-taking in their deliberations. He went not only to absorb but to give. This writer knew him well and loved him well. He was a visitor at Dr. Owens' former home in Cincinnati years before engaging in the study of medicine. It so happened that one of our early boy-friends later became son-in-law to Dr. Owens, and that we often accompanied this other young man, and so met not only the charming daughter, Miss Owens, but also the genial doctor. There was then but little thought in our mind of taking up homeopathy—our inclinations and reading having in great part led us to the study of allopathy. It was, however, never of medicine that we spoke in this family at those times, and no amount of prophetic foresight could have foreshadowed that in a few brief years we should sit at the doctor's feet, gladly listening to his medical wisdom, as well as gathering courage and profit from his long life of hardships and varied experiences. Dr. Owens was, as one might say, a self-made man. He was in early life a cooper, a hard-working journeyman; then he joined the army in varying capacities; after studying eclectic medicine elected to practice homeopathy. His success was the usual story of those early and stormy times. He amassed a comfortable living, and his patrons rapidly increased until he was known from one part of the State to the other.

He was a remarkably clear-headed man and student to his dying hour. His opinions he held to with the tenacity of absolute conviction. Of this order was his belief that there is no such condition as hydrophobia in the human species. His treatment of goiter with the kali bichromicum was another; and there were many others.

He was earnest, logical, a deep thinker, aggressive, and yet withal he had the heart of a child. In his later years he was sadly broken by deaths in his family, not the least being that of his son William, whose death in California is still vivid in the minds of the profession. His brother also departed this life in California; and now the good old doctor has gone in the same way. Only a few years ago he was severely hurt in a carriage accident, the resulting wound—about the head—having taken on erysipelas; so that he was rarely seen in later years without his little black silk cap. His interest in physiology was so great that he more than once caused the establishment or retention of that bureau in the State and National societies. His teaching in the Cincinnati homeopathic college, his many contributions to professional literature, his work in the legislature to advance and enhance the legal status of homeopathy are so well known

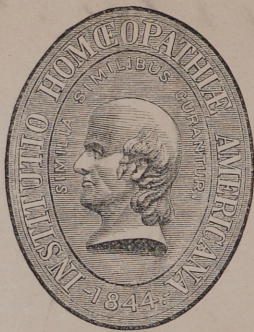
to the present generation that they require no special recounting.

In his demise we feel that we have lost a personal, as the art of medicine has lost a professional, friend. He was ever ready to help the young man with good counsel and in other more practical ways. Had we listened to his frequent counsels we would to-day most likely be practicing medicine in Cincinnati instead of Cleveland. He was a lover of his city and predicted great things for homeopathy there. He was made of that sterner stuff that believed in homeopathy and practiced it without fear and without favor. He stood up for it in public as he did in private.

He was a good man, honest and sincere.

Amer Hom't June 1 1898

OZANNE, JAMES Jr



American Institute of Homoeopathy,
Bureau of Organization, Registration, & Statistics.

105 FOURTH AVENUE,

New York, January, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR:

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, consisting of Henry M. Smith, M. D., New York; Horace M. Paine, M. D., Albany, N. Y; T. Cation Duncan, M. D., Chicago; E. B. Thomas, M. D., Cincinnati; Francis Woodruff, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich., is desirous of completing the Register of Homoeopathic Physicians.

The list will comprise only the names of those who, by sending us their names and addresses, show an interest in having it correct.

If you wish your name inserted, please fill out the accompanying blank and return it without delay to

HENRY M. SMITH,

105 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Name in full

James Ozanne Jr. (Somer)

P. O. Address in full

Racine Wisconsin,

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann College
Chicago Illinois.

